NO DENTIFRICE EQUALS
CALVERT'S
CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER,
6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d. Tins; or
CARBOLIC TOOTH PASTE,
6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d. Pots.
For Preserving the Teeth and Strengthening the Gums, they have the Largest Sale of any Dentifrices.
Avoid Imitations, which are numerous and unreliable.
F. C. CALVERT & Co., MANCHESTER, ENG.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,637—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1896.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 7 P.M. 1896.
P.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	21st March
† SUTLEJ	4304	A. Symons	28th "
P.&O. PENINSULAR	6237	R. F. Briscoe	4th April.
† ORIENTAL	6234	L. H. Moule	11th "
P.M.I. AUSTRALIA	6301	I. Reeves	18th "
P.V.I. CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	25th "
P.M.I. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	2nd May.
† SUTLEJ	4302	A. Symons	9th "
P.&O. CARTHAGE	6963	M. DeHorne	16th "
		FRIDAY, 5 P.M.	
† GANGES	4208	T. F. Creery	22nd May.
P.&O. ORIENTAL	6284	L. H. Moule	29th "

The Steamers marked P. & O. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked P.M.I. proceed direct to VENICE, taking Passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port transhipping to the Mail Steamer at Aden, and Passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice Steamer.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipping there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The Steamers marked P. & O. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES and LONDON.
The "Caledonia" marked P. & O. proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No Passengers for London will be booked for those voyages.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A. M. on the day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia transhipp at Colombo. Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 11th February 1896.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st April 1896
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassovich	4,194	750	1st May 1896
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st June 1896

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

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Steamers.	Captain	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA TERESA	V. Ghersmann	3,042	350	7th April '96
ELEKTRA	F. Kossovich	3,155	350	7th May '96
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	350	7th June '96

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

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AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 576
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-Deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

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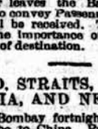
Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	350	21st Mar. 96

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
C. ZANELLA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, March 10, 1896.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.



FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

Under Contract with the French Government.

DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT,

VIA ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday.
OCEANIEN	4259	C. Schmitz	21st March 1896.
ERNEST SIMONS	5639	C. Delacroix	18th April "
YARRA	4255	C. de Maubeuge	16th May "
SYDNEY	4232	C. Aubert	13th June "
CALEDONIEN	4232	C. L. Blanc	11th July "
MELBOURNE	4040	C. Bourdon	8th August "

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on
NATAL	Verron	4,074	9th April, 1896.

Fourweekly departures thereafter.
Passengers for Australia Transhipp at Colombo.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

The s. s. "ALPHE" will LEAVE on SUNDAY Morning, the 19th instant.

N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.
For further particulars apply to
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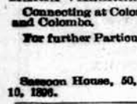
BRITISH & COLONIAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

S. S. "JOHANNESBERG," 4,444 Gross Register, with First Class accommodation for 50 Passengers and fitted throughout with Electric Light will SAIL on or about 12th May, for PLYMOUTH.
Passage money Rs. 425.
Apply to
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
And other Passenger Agents,
B. and C. S. N. Co., Ld.

BRITISH & COLONIAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.



S. S. "FORT SALISBURY," 4,404 Gross Register, with First Class accommodation for 50 Passengers and fitted throughout with Electric Light will probably SAIL for PLYMOUTH, about the end of May.
Passage money Rs. 425.
Apply to
KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents,
B. and C. S. N. Co., Ld.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 14th March at 2 p. m.; or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, about the 14th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 17th March, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on or about the 19th March, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao and Basrah in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHYEBASSA," 2,662 tons, about the 14th March, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "BOOLDANA," 2,860 tons, about the 24th March, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

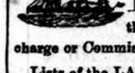
FOR SEYCHELLES ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "MADURA," 1,956 tons, sailing about 17th March, calling at Seychelles, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents,
Bombay, 12th March, 1896.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



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Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

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PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

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S S. R. RUBATTINO ..... 2nd April 1896

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi or Venice:—

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Rs. 550.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 160.

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1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 960.
Passengers have the Option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by Subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other weekly and daily Local Lines.
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BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 8th of each month.
For Freights and Passage, &c., Apply to
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Marcks & Co.'s Pebbles	12 0	24 0	45 0
Dr. Menist's Perfect Pebbles	16 0	28 0	50 0

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(IN AID OF THE PIANO FUND)

In the Central Building, Apollo Bunder,

TO-DAY, MONDAY, 16TH MARCH, AT 9 P.M.

PROGRAMME.

Selection .....Marche Roumaine .....Gounod.
Arranged by MR. F. W. J. VINING.
The Y. M. C. A. ORCHESTRA.

Song .....Across the deep blue Sea...Lord Henry Somerset.
MRS. MCLAREN.

Pianoforte Solo...Canzonette in E (op: 13).....Nicode.
MISS ELLA DOUSE.

Song .....Pack Clouds Away .....Jessie Botterill.
MISS HUMPHREY.

Violin Solo .....La Cascade .....Kontski.
MR. A. MASON.

Song .....When the heart is Young....Dudley Buck.
MISS MORRIS.

Song .....Call Me Back .....
MR. H. E. HARRINGTON.

Song .....Berries or Kisses.....
MISS N. TUDBALL.

PART II.

Selection .....Impromptu in B Flat .....Schubert.
Arranged by MR. VINING.
THE Y. M. C. A. ORCHESTRA.

Duet .....When the Wind blows in from the Sea .....
MESSRS. H. E. & H. J. HARRINGTON.

The Gift.
MISS N. TUDBALL.

Pianoforte Solo...Caprice .....Raff.
MISS ELLA DOUSE.

Song .....The Bonnie Banks o'Loch Lomond.....
MRS. MCLAREN.

Duet .....In the dusk of the Twilight .....Parker.
THE MISSES HUMPHREY.

Quartette, Cornet Solo & Chorus...From the Holy City .....Gaul.
Arranged by MR. VINING.
Y. M. C. A. ORCHESTRA.

Tickets at the Central Building, the Branche, and from Members.

Front Seats Rs. 2. Admission Re. 1.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE FOR THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

APPELLATE CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SECOND APPEAL.

No. 105 OF 1895. FILED ON 6TH FEBRUARY, 1895.

MR. NIBLETT, VAKIL.

SHAHABUDDIN KHAN .....Plaintiff—Appellant.
versus
MUSSAMMAT MUSABNA BIBI
and others .....Defendants—Respondents.

APPEAL from the Decree of the Court of the Judge of Jounpur, dated the 5th day of November, 1894, in appeal No. 141 of 1894.

"Whereas a summons was sent by the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces to the Court of Small Causes at Bombay for service upon Tadir Khan residing at the Masjid, known as Masjid Ismail Seth in Moholla Momen in the City of Bombay, and whereas the Court of Small Causes at Bombay has returned the summons with a statement that no one appeared to point out the above-mentioned Tadir Khan, and whereas the Court of Small Causes at Bombay is not within the jurisdiction of the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces, it is ordered that substituted service of the summons be made by insertion of the following notice twice within the next four weeks in the "Bombay Gazette" and in the "Times of India."

To

Tadir Khan resident of Masjid Ismail Seth Moholla Momen, City Bombay.—Defendant Respondent.

Take notice that an appeal from the Decree of the Judge of Jounpur in this case has been presented by Shahabuddin Khan, Plaintiff Appellant and registered in this Court, that the 27th day of April, 1895, has been fixed by this Court for the hearing of this Appeal, and that the case will be laid before the Court on such date or as soon thereafter as the same may be heard.

If no appearance is made on your behalf by yourself, your Vakil, or by some one by law authorized to act for you in this Appeal, it will be heard and decided "ex-parte" in your absence.

Given under the seal of this Court this 25th day of February, 1896."

J. W. WALSH,
Assistant Registrar.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of VITHAL MORESHWAR ATHAVELE, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, Deceased.

VISHWANATH VITHAL ATHAVELE, the only surviving Son of the Deceased.....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, Sir CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 6th day of March, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-six, and in the Fifty-ninth Year of our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI,
The 6th day of March, 1896.
VISHWANATH VITHAL ATHAVELE,
In Person.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

GOLD TIPPED CIGARETTES.
Choicest Quality.
As used in all the leading West End Clubs, London.

LADIES' CIGARETTES.
Of exquisite perfume and delicacy.

SMOKING TOBACCOS
of All Brands.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.,
Cameras, Hand and Stand.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

DECK CHAIRS,
With and without Leg Rests.

COTTAGE PIANOS,
Full Compass, Iron Bound throughout.
(Built to order for India.)

FUEL & KEROSINE OIL COOKING STOVES,
Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE,
Extra Superior Quality.

NILGIRI, KANGRA & CEYLON TEAS.

GALVANIZED IRON BATHS,
Extra strong, with Swivel Handles.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks. Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C.P." Advertising Dept., "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

KOP'S BEER
NON-ALCOHOLIC)

Is gaining in favour in India as a sound, safe and very palatable Beverage. Sales constantly increasing.

Rs. 7-0 for Qts.; Rs. 3-12 for Pts.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TIVOLI THEATRE.

A MAGNIFICENT SUCCESS.

A Great and Glorious Reception of India's Acknowledged Entertainers,

HUDSON'S SURPRISE PARTY.

14 STAR ARTISTS 14

INTRODUCING

MUSIC, ART, AND SONG.

Our new Organisation received on SATURDAY NIGHT by an overflowing and fashionable audience. A performance full of sparkle, gaiety and "go"; waves of laughter, ebbing and flowing during the whole of the evening; and a storm of applause following each item as they were produced in rapid succession, and remember the present great programme will be repeated to-night for the last time.

Box Plan SOUNDY & Co. Smiling begins 9 p.m.

THOS. P. HUDSON.

GREAT CHANGE OF BILL TO-MORROW EVENING.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET,

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 16th inst., at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey, White and Coloured Piece-Goods and the following:—

A quantity of household furniture, consisting of drawing-room sofa marble table, copying press, Hink's lamp, devonport, dressing table, whatnot, meatsafe, etc.

1 lady's saddle by Caron, with girths stirrup and bridle.
2 gold hunting watches with gold guard by John Jones and Webster.
1 full-size folding camera with tripod and lense, by Dalmeyer.
1 triple achromatic lense by Dalmeyer.
1 full-size folding camera with lense, by James Darlot, dark room with focussing cloth, lchemicals, printing frame, dishes, etc.

By order of Shaik Ahmed Shaik Dawood and on account of the concerned—
30 reams printing paper.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome light victoria.
1 strong serviceable landau.
1 second-hand glass-fronted brougham.
1 light dog-cart.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

AUCTION SALE OF CLOCKS, WATCHES, WATCH-MAKERS' MACHINES AND TOOLS, DOUBLE-BARREL GUN, &c.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as administrator of the estate of the late Mr. M. F. DIAS, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 16th inst., at 3 p.m., the stock-in-trade and effects of the said deceased, consisting of clocks and timepieces, watches, watch glasses, and springs, watch-guards and chains, watchmakers' tools, polishing machines, turning lathe and drill, iron safe on stand, glass show cases, tables; pictures, 2 sets of plated tea-service, double-barrel breech-loading central fire gun by Ward, two musical boxes, flasks of gin, salad oil, &c.

The property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY the 17th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Ridge, Malabar Hill, opposite the Telephone Office, the handsome teak and blackwood bedroom furniture, a handsome Rail cart with hood, by Windower of London and Paris, a light and roomy glass-fronted brougham by Simpson of Madras, one strong victoria, one powerful bay waler mare, one handsome grey waler pony, three sets single harness, gentleman's saddle by Peat, &c., the property of the Hon. W. R. MACDONELL, proceeding to England.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view

SALE OF VALUABLE BOOKS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a library of valuable books, comprising histories, tours, biographies, all sorts of dictionaries, Max-Muller's sacred books of the East, Ayeen-i-Akbari, Anderson's Gulistan, Burton's Meena Medina, Ferista's history, etc., the property of A. C. FORDE, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the books are on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 21st inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Boyd's Ice Factory, Frere Road, Mody Bay, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture by Wimbridge, Roberts, and McKenzie, rich glass and crockery ware, a first-rate full-sized mahogany slate billiard table by Thurston, with improved cushions by John Roberts, with balls, cues, lamps, etc., nearly new victoria, young bay Arab horse, harness, windproof lamps, table ornaments, etc., the property of J. T. BOYD, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE UPPER-STOREYED HOUSE IN CHURCH STREET, MAZAGON.

Under instructions from the executrix of the will of the late Mr. P. C. Rodrigues, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned valuable landed property, viz.:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land ground, with the substantial upper-storeyed dwelling-house standing thereon, situated in Church Street, Mazagon, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 133 square yards and three-ninths of a square yard of thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collectors new No. 11555 and new survey No. 3512 and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 682 and Street No. 47, and bounded on the north by the aforesaid Church Street, on the south by the Dolker Street, on the east by the property of Miss Redrick, and on the south by the property Gonsalves.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the executrix of the will of the late Mr. P. C. Rodrigues Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY the 22nd inst., at 1 p.m. at Church Street, Mazagon, the very valuable black and teakwood household furniture by Roberts and Beniamin, plated ware, crockery and glassware, sweet-toned ebonized cottage pianoforte by Soundy and Co., majolica, Satsuma, and parian table ornaments, Ditmar's lamps, Singer's handsewing machine, book-case, pier glasses, marble clock pictures, valuable gold and diamond jewellery, such as bracelets, rings, brooches, necklets, silver watch by F. B. Adams, London, a handsome victoria made to order by Laurence and Sons, a powerful bay waler, set of harness, &c.,

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Rydal Mount," Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, (near the Telegraph Office), the very valuable and handsome substantial-made household furniture by Roberts and others, best plated ware, rich crockery, Treacher's glassware, a first-rate full-size mahogany slate billiard table by John Roberts, with balls, cues, marking board and six-light, solid brass kerosine Hink's lamp, a sweet-toned walnutwood cottage pianoforte by Septimus Tolkien, London, Hink's and Ditmar's lamps, rich table ornaments, large size library press made to order, one English victoria with movable coach-box and hood seat by Windower, etc., the property of RUSTOM SORABJEE POWVALLA, Esqrs.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On THURSDAY, the 26th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Marble Hall," Middle Colaba, opposite the Sassoons Dock, the very valuable and handsome neat made blackwood and teakwood household furniture, of the latest design, best plate ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany square pianoforte, rich table ornaments, Hink's and Ditmar's lamps, pictures, Brussels' and Persian carpets, a first-rate chronometer clock, etc., the property of J. MORRIS, Esq., proceeding home.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 16th March, 1896.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms, as follows:—

On account of the concerned—
150 packages and 2 boxes of 10lbs. China flowery pekoe tea, quite fresh and good tea.
50 cases Crosfield's bar soap.
30 cases claret.
4 ,, champagne, ullaged.
19 tins printing ink.
1 English clock.
1 English Office timepiece, large dial.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 16th March, 1896.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

By order of P. C. H. SNOW, Esq., C.S., the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Arthur Crawford Markets, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 17th inst., at 11 a.m., the right of collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle-dealers, butchers, and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter Houses, Bandora, for 12 months, from 1st April, 1896, to 31st March, 1897, and fees in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Beef Market, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Markets, Ensiina Road Fish Market, Foras Road Fish Market, Colaba Fish Market, and Pedder Market, Mazagon, from fresh and salt fish-sellers, &c., who sit on the floor or other places not numbered either in line or outside under the eaves of the markets, for 12 months from 1st April, 1896, to 31st March, 1897.

For particulars and conditions of these sales, respectively, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or at the Office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets, or to the undersigned. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

By order of P. C. H. Snow, Esq., C.S., the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 p.m., at the Bellasis Bridge Pipe Depot (Tardeo), the right of purchasing empty kerosine oil boxes with tins, for one year, viz., from 1st April, 1896, to 31st March, 1897.

Also a lot of empty K. O. boxes with tins.
Also a lot of old wood work of railing.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 16th March, 1896.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MODYKHANA STREET, FORT.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by public Auction on the premises, by order of Thacker Trikumdass Mooljee and others (Trustees of the estate and effects of the late Kanjee Khetsey) the mortgagee, and on account and risk of Asar Purshotam and his wife Lalv hoo, the mortgagors, the following landed property:—

FIRSTLY—All that piece of land or ground, containing about 284 square yards with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house situate at Modykhana Street, in the sub-district of Fort, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 732 for quit and ground rent and old No. 108 for Pension and Tax, and is assessed by the Municipality under ward Nos. 1970-71, Street Nos. 98-100, Mint Road, and bounded as follows:—On the east by Rampart Row, on the west by Modykhana Street, on the north by the property of Pitamber Naravan, and on the south by the house secondly hereinafter described.

SECONDLY—All that piece of land, admeasuring about 169 square yards, situate at Modykhana Street, in the sub-district of Fort, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 733 for quit and ground rent and assessed by the Municipality under No. 1970-71 and Street Nos. 98-100, Mint Road, Street No. 171-174-175, Mody Street, and is bounded as follows:—

On the east by the Rampart Row, on the west by the said Modykhana Street, on the north by the house firstly hereinbefore described, and on the south by the property of Ramjee Chatoor and the said two properties are now in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 17th instant at 11 a.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Army and Navy Stores premises, Fort, on account of Insurance Companies concerned—

All the building materials burnt and damaged in the late fire.

On WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 11 a.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 2, Dalal Street, Fort, near Share Bazzar in the godowns of Messrs. M. Mody and Co., on account of Insurance Companies concerned—

A large lot of Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Limited's stores damaged by fire and water.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PLANTS AT MOUNT PLEASANT ROAD, MALABAR HILL.

On WEDNESDAY, the 18th inst., at 7-30 a.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, a collection of very valuable plants consisting of Ceylon palms, standard Poona roses, begonias, ferns, lilies, crotons, stephanotis, and other flowering shrubs, the property of JOHN A. DOUGLAS, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the plants will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF
Very valuable household furniture
made to order
Plated, glass and crockeryware,
lamps, carpets, piano, &c.
At Davur Hall, Breach Candy.
On MONDAY, the 23rd March 1896.
The property of a gentleman.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On TUESDAY the 24th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Middle Colaba, near the Post Office, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate mahogany grand square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, Ditmar's and Hink's table and hanging kerosine lamps, Brussels' and Persian carpets, a handsome strong-built Victoria with a powerful Arab horse and harness, &c., the property of M. T. CARROLL, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On a day to be fixed hereafter Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite to the Share Bazaar (where the whole of the kit has been removed for sale) very valuable and handsome substantial-made household furniture (made to order), best plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a large collection of Indian curiosities, very rare marble parian and alabaster figures and table ornaments, 1, 2, and 10 lights hanging argand lamps fitted with kerosine burners, handsome large size English pier glasses in gilt frames, large size musical boxes, playing Hindustani tunes, English clocks striking hours and half hours, real oil paintings in gilt frames, marble and Japanese flower pots, fancy toys, &c., the property of NARAYEN RAGOBA, Esq., proceeding to Indore.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 16th March, 1896.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.—

2 cases white jacconets.
2 bales yellow twist.
3 bales grey dhotics.
3 bales grey shirtings.

AUCTION SALE OF SUPERIOR HUNGARIAN WINES.

On THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Mr. WILLIAM UNGER, of Messrs. Wm. Murray and Co.—

58 cases superior Hungarian wines imported through Messrs. S. J. Tellery & Co., containing such well-known brands as Magyaradi, Muscatella, Steinwene, Mezenser.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 16th March, 1896.

GEMMED RINGS.

AT present our Supply comprises the prettiest collection in the World of this form of ORNAMENT. The style of setting of a few is quite "ORIENTAL." The application of the term Oriental conveys an idea of crude workmanship to many minds; but we beg to state that our collection though suggesting crudity in an appreciable form as far as fashion is concerned is made up of the finest and most finished workmanship. Better value is not obtainable in any Establishment at Bombay, Native or European. Quality for Quality our prices will be found the lowest in Bombay. For the finest Qualities in Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphire, Turquoises, etc., etc.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE new English-built CANOF-LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for one or pair, by Fulker, of Salisbury.

One new English-built Half C. Spring CANOE-LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for one or pair, by Fulker, of Salisbury.

One new English-built Half C. Spring Light Victoria with front seat, suitable for one or pair, by Fulker, of Salisbury.

One new double-seated, circular-fronted, side-light BROUGHAM, with Rubber-tyres, suitable for one or pair, by Watson, of Lowestoft.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known Makers. HOUSES FURNISHED with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest Designs for SALE or HIRE, and also Made to Order.

A fresh consignment of best real MOCCA COFFEE in Bags of 7 lbs. Price Rs. 7 per Bag.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

BANKS

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID..... £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES, IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES:
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Delhi, Lahore, Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS.....	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG	
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA.....	Do.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe. Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper and other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking, Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

"GAZETTE" INSURANCE COUPON.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.,
9, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.; 7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA; & 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Rs. 10,000 "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Rs. 10,000
DEATH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.

APPLICABLE TO ADEN, INDIA, BURMA, AND CEYLON,
BY SEA OR RAIL.

TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY to the legal representatives of any person killed by an accident to the Passenger Train or to the Steamer in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger; or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident.

And the like amount will be paid should such injury not prove fatal but result in the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in both eyes or by physical separation of both hands; or of both feet or of one hand and one foot.

Five Thousand Rupees will be paid should such injury only result in the loss by physical separation of one hand; or of one foot; or the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in one eye.

Provided at the time of such accident the person so killed or permanently injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.

*Signature*_____

NOTE.—This Insurance applies only to persons over 14 years of age, is limited to ONE COUPON for each holder, and is not invalidated by any insurance with this or any other Accident Company, but is in addition thereto.

It is not necessary for Subscribers, Advertisers, or Newsagents either to sign or carry the paper, as they will be held insured for the period during which their Subscription, Advertisement, or Agency subsists.

REMEMBER OUR NATIONAL HAIR DYE!

Acknowledged to be the best Hair Dye for changing Grey Hair to its natural shade. Quick in action, pleasant to apply, and perfect in effect. Re. 1-10.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS.

UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR.

The nearest approach to a GENUINE HAVANNA.

BAHADURS No. 1.	BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 3.
BAHADURS No. 2.	BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 4.
BAHADURS No. 3.	BAHADUR REGALIAS.
BAHADURS No. 4.	BAHADUR PRINCESSAS.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 1.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 1.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 2.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 2.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 3.	BAHADUR EXCELSIORS.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 4.	BAHADUR MANILLAS No. 1.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 1.	BAHADUR MANILLAS No. 2.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 2.	BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS.

BAHADUR REEDS.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, BAHADUR CIGARS.

McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:— 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:— Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Frs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000)

LONDON BANKERS.—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, Tananarive, Shanghai, Foochow, and Hankow.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

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The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA

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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

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H. CHALMERS,
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Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

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NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.

FUNDS £10,695,969
REVENUE..... £ 2,650,872

NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891, £1,936,495.

RATES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL.
FIRST CLASS NATIVE LIVES.
Accepted on the same terms as Europeans Resident in India.
Further Concessions to Policy-Holders.
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THIS Company offers unusual advantages to intending Assurers. The tables are popular and easily understood. The POLICIES are the most liberal offered. They are FREE FROM ALL UNNECESSARY RESTRICTIONS, WORLD-WIDE and UNCONDITIONAL Policies. LARGE GUARANTEED BONUS OF 2 PER CENT. per annum on the sum Assured.

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THE POLICIES of this Company cover Accidents of all kinds incurred in Sport, Business, or Travel at Home or abroad without restriction.

Ordinary Risks.—Rs. 50 per annum will Secure Rs. 10,000 on Death; Rs. 10,000 on Permanent Total Disablement; Rs. 5,000 on Permanent Partial Disablement; Rs. 60 Weekly during Temporary Total Disablement; Rs. 15 Weekly during Temporary Partial Disablement.

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Suretyship undertaken for the Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust on the yearly payment of a small sum.

The Different kinds of Risks have been carefully classified, and the Company is in a position to undertake all risks at the Lowest Possible Rates.

Full particulars may be obtained from

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LD.,
Chief Agents.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS...£4,456,573
TOTAL FUNDS.....£8,406,405

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES AT MODERATE RATES.

BONUSES on Life Policies in the participating Class have amounted to as much as 35s. per cent. per annum at the last three quinquennial distributions

For Rates apply to the Agents,

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY AND THE BOMBAY TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY.

THE JOINT ANNUAL MEETING of the above Socities will be held in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on TUESDAY, March 17th. The Chair will be taken by the Hon'ble H. M. BIRDWOOD at 5-30 P.M.

All are cordially invited.

NOTICE.

ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

Of 105, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S. W.

BOMBAY DEPOT.

OWING to the TOTAL DESTRUCTION of this DEPOT by FIRE, on this date, it is regretted that Departments Nos 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14 and 16 will be UNABLE to RECEIVE ORDERS until further notice.

Departments Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6, 12 and 13, (that is to say the Grocery, Tobacco, Turnery, Drugs, Games and Books Departments) will be ABLE to RESUME BUSINESS within a few days.

The WINE DEPARTMENT will also be able to resume business very shortly.

ALL Orders received subsequent to the 10th instant, will be attended to, AS FAR AS POSSIBLE.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Indian Guarantee Association, Albert Buildings, 3 p.m.
Laying of foundation-stone of the J. N. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, 5 p.m.
Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, Prayer meeting, 5.45 p.m.
Military Manœuvres, Khandalla and Lanowlee, night attack.
Tivoli Theatre: Hudson's New Surprise Party, 9 p.m.
Y. M. C. A. Concert, Apollo Bunder, 9 p.m.
Western India Lawn Tennis Championship meeting.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Deciembre, Brahmani, Naseri and Premier entered the dock on Saturday, and the steamers Bedouin and Satrunji left it on Friday; the steamer Ganges left it on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Peninsular entered and the steamer Jubeda left the dock on Saturday.

PURDAH PARTY.—A purdah party will be given at Dr. Dimmock's bungalow, at Nepean Sea Road, this afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Daresalam, Seychelles, Delagoa Bay, Natal, East London, Mozambique, Beira and Inhambane, per extra s.s. Madura, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 a.m., to-morrow (Tuesday).

THE UMARKHADI AND COLABA SEWERAGE WORKS.—Mr. Justice Budrudin Tyabjee having been occupied with chambers work till a late hour, the hearing of the case of Bulkley and Co. vs. P. C. H. Snow and the Municipal Corporation, was not proceeded with on Saturday.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE DIGNITARY.—Raja Seoraj Dharmwant Bahadur, of Hyderabad, accompanied by twenty-four followers, carrying four swords and ten daggers, arrived in Bombay on Friday morning, and is at present putting up in Mr. Seolal Motilal's bungalow, at Parel Tank Road.

THE SMALL CAUSES COURT.—Mr. N. C. Macleod, barrister-at-law, whose acting appointment to the Second Judgeship of the Small Causes Court has already been announced, sat on the bench with Mr. Rustomji Merwanji Patel on Saturday last, in order to obtain an insight into the conduct of the business of the court.

A PARSEE FELLOW OF THE FRENCH ACADEMY.—Mr. M. M. Murzban, barrister-at-law, a son of Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, C.I.E., has been appointed a Fellow of the French Academy for having given valuable assistance in the preparation of an illustrated history of the Parsees in French. Mr. J. E. Davar is the only other native of India who has had similar honour conferred upon him by the French Government.

DR. MALONEY.—Dr. Maloney will close his open air saloon on Wesnesday night in consequence of the great strain upon him and his manager by a large private practice and the demonstrations at night. Dr. Maloney can be consulted at his consulting rooms, at 57, Esplanade Road, Old Oriental Bank Buildings, for three and a-half months from that date. Preliminary consultation free.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the Grant College Library, at 4-30 p.m., to-morrow:—Business:—(1) The minutes of the last meeting to be read and confirmed. (2) Drs. P. N. Davda, B.A., A. Besearia, K. Patel, P. Modi, and A. Pilgaonkar will be elected members. (3) Dr. L. B. Dhargalker will read a paper on the treatment of Jaundice with the root-bark of Moringa pterygosperma.

AGIN AT IT.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Inspector Butfoy charged Mahadeo Sadoo, a reputed thief, having a record of seven previous convictions against him, before Mr. W. H. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with theft of a turban and a dhotur, valued at Rs. 4, belonging to Tulsiram Govind, a cart-driver, residing in his stable at Clive Road. About half-past 3 o'clock, on Saturday morning, accused entered complainant's stable, and having picked up the turban and the dhotur, put the light out, and was making off, when one Babaji Londaji, a neighbouring stable-keeper, noticed him. Babaji raised an alarm, when complainant awoke and accused was arrested at a short distance from the stable, with the stolen pieces of clothing in his possession, was handed over to the police. Accused was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

AN OFFENCE CURIOUSLY DETECTED.—On Saturday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Nelmes charged four Hindus in connection with the burglary committed in the shop of Hotchand Teckchand, a Mooltani, on the 9th ultimo. We have already reported the details of the burglary, and the extent of the theft, which was over Rs. 4,000 cash. Yankoo, a Hindu, was seen loitering about the Railway station for two days in a manner sufficient to arouse the suspicion of Constable Harry Balantyne, of the G. I. P. Railway police. On seeing the man purchase a ticket he went up to him, and demanded inspection of it. Yenkoo's guilty conscience at once made him believe that he was challenged in respect of the burglary, and thereupon put the ticket in the mouth, and attempted to swallow it. He was at once taken into custody, and being searched Rs. 175 were found on his person. In explaining the possession of that money, he said he was given it by Tewoo, a servant in the employ of one of complainant's relatives. Tewoo was sent for, and being questioned admitted having received eighteen sovereigns from Ramchandar, Lalchand and Pirba, who had given it as hush money as he happened to know something about the burglary. He had given that money to Yenkoo for safe custody, after the sovereigns were exchanged for Indian currency coins. Lalchand and Pirba are arrested, but Ramchandra has run away. The matter stands adjourned to enable police to make further inquiries.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying endency is particulary valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lathers. Delicately perfumed. - Sold by all Chemists' Stores, &c.

THE JAMSETJEE NUSSERVANJEE PETIT INSTITUTE.—We learn that the foundation-stone of the Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Petit Institute will be laid, at 5 o'clock, this evening. The site chosen is a prominent place in Hornby Row, near the Standard Life Assurance Company's premises. The late Mr. Jamsetjee during his useful but short life took a lively interest in establishing charities, and even maintaining a few at his own cost and endowing others. In memory of his deceased son, the late Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockj Petit had given the sum of Rs. 25,000 to the library in Church Gate Street, which has since gone by the name of the Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Petit Fort Reading Room and Library. This institution has, since Mr. Jamsetjee's death, extended its usefulness to so great an extent, that the present premises have been found to be too small to accommodate the large number of subscribers who frequent it daily. Bai Dinbai Nusserwanjee Petit, with the intelligent interest which she has invariably evinced in promoting works of general usefulness, has taken upon herself to provide a building that would meet the want felt. Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., has consented to perform the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of this building.

A MIDNIGHT VISITOR.—Before Mr. P. H. Dasbur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Inspector Hamilton charged Sulleman Abdulla with theft of pieces of clothing, eleven annas in cash, and sundry other articles, of the aggregate value of Rs. 3-3, the property of one Abdul Kadur, a gardener in the employ of Mr. Dawood Moorgeyvalla. About 9 o'clock, on Thursday night, complainant locked the door of his room at Chinchpoogly, and went to sleep on the verandah outside. About midnight he awoke, and he found accused lying by his side. Complainant asked accused who he was, when the latter replied that he was a water-mellon seller, and that being tired, he wanted to rest there until the following morning. Complainant allowed him to sleep by his side, but on getting up, at 3 o'clock in the morning, he found the accused had disappeared, and the door of the room open. Complainant examined his bed, and discovered that his purse with eleven annas in cash in its pocket, which he had kept under his head before going to sleep, was stolen, as also a number of sundry articles from the room. He reported the matter to the police, and about half-an-hour after accused was arrested near the Victoria Gardens, with the stolen property in his possession. Accused, against whom stood a register of two previous convictions, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

AN OFFENCE CURIOUSLY DETECTED.—On Saturday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Nelmes charged four Hindus in connection with the burglary committed in the shop of Hotchand Teckchand, a Mooltani, on the 9th ultimo. We have already reported the details of the burglary, and the extent of the theft, which was over Rs. 4,000 cash. Yankoo, a Hindu, was seen loitering about the Railway station for two days in a manner sufficient to arouse the suspicion of Constable Harry Balantyne, of the G. I. P. Railway police. On seeing the man purchase a ticket he went up to him, and demanded inspection of it. Yenkoo's guilty conscience at once made him believe that he was challenged in respect of the burglary, and thereupon put the ticket in the mouth, and attempted to swallow it. He was at once taken into custody, and being searched Rs. 175 were found on his person. In explaining the possession of that money, he said he was given it by Tewoo, a servant in the employ of one of complainant's relatives. Tewoo was sent for, and being questioned admitted having received eighteen sovereigns from Ramchandar, Lalchand and Pirba, who had given it as hush money as he happened to know something about the burglary. He had given that money to Yenkoo for safe custody, after the sovereigns were exchanged for Indian currency coins. Lalchand and Pirba are arrested, but Ramchandra has run away. The matter stands adjourned to enable police to make further inquiries.

HUDSON'S SURPRISE PARTY.

THE popularity which the Hudson's Surprise Party has gained in Bombay in previous seasons, has followed the members of the present company, as on Saturday night the Tivoli was literally packed, the overflow from the seats filling up every corner and passage available. The first part of the programme was arranged in the usual circle plan, each lady being tastefully dressed. The opening selection, "Dorothy," introducing a splendid vocal quartette, and a pretty gavotte, danced by Miss L. Linton and Mr. Gilbert (two old favourites here), served to set the programme going with a swing which was kept up till the finish. The company is specially strong in singers, chief among whom is Miss Onslaw Mackay, who has justly earned a reputation in Calcutta by her rich contralto, and her charming manner of singing, her ennunciation being distinctly good. Miss Marie Alston also sang sweetly with a clear soprano, which was used to its full advantage. Mr. A. Holland sang "My Vessel's Deck" splendidly, and was deservedly encored. These three, with Mr. Gilbert's resonant tenor, make up one of the best quartettes heard in Bombay for some time. Miss May Habgood is always welcomed here, and she was heard at her best in Ascher's "Danse Negre," the intricate movements of which were listened to with rapt attention, and at its conclusion a burst of applause greeted the clever pianiste, who bowed her acknowledgments. Mons. Provo, whom we are also glad to see again, was simply marvellous in his equilibrial feats, especially with the billiard cue and balls. This gentleman's performance baffles description, and requires to be seen to be believed. Mr. Harry Shine was welcomed with rounds of applause, and the audience was not satisfied until he had responded four times with his clever character songs. Miss Emmie Morrison is a petite and dainty singer of the serio-comic order, and is at once refined and clever, while Miss Amy Dewhurst supplies the dancing element, and is sure to become a favourite. Last, but by no means least, Mr. Thomas Hudson sang, danced, and acted with his well-known ability, and is to be complimented not only on his individual performance, but on the clever band of performers he has gathered together, to amuse play-goers in this city for a short season only. The same programme will be repeated to-night.

ANNUAL SOIREE OF THE CERCLE LITTERAIRE, BIBLIOTHEQUE DINSHAW PETIT.

THE members of the Cercle Litteraire, Bibliotheque Dinshaw Petit held their annual Soiree, on Saturday last, at the Framji Cowasji Institute. The entrance to the institute was brilliantly illuminated with coloured lanterns, and the hall upstairs was tastefully decorated with flags, evergreens, and flowers. The platform in the hall was transformed into a regular stage with appropriate scenery for the different items in the programme. The fashionable audience which met in the hall enjoyed a very excellent programme which the committee had drawn up on the occasion, comprising a fine selection of vocal and instrumental music, recitations in French, and a French comedy. The members and the guests were received at the entrance by the members of the managing committee. The entertainment commenced at 9 p.m., precisely, as previously announced, with "Fantaise Impromptu," on the piano, by Miss Linda Pedraza rendered in a graceful style. Mrs. Stephen, who is well-known to the Bombay public for her admirable command over the violin, and who plays it with such grace that she always carries the audience with her, played De Beriot's "Grande Valse de Concert" and Sarassate's "Romance Andalonte," bringing out all the grandeur of the compositions. Her rendering of the pieces drew forth repeated encores. Miss Jerbai Munchershaw Mehta's artistic rendering of Oesten's "Guillaume Tell," on the piano, was much admired. Mrs. Hamilton sang with much grace "Ninon Romance Francaise," which was highly appreciated. Mrs. Ratanbai H. N. Seervai sang "The Dream of Home" to piano accompaniment by her sister, Mrs. Homjee Dadysett, and showed by the repeated applauses that she received that she was a vocalist of a high order. Mr. Arranger sang "La Mule de Pedro," and showed that he was as much a good singer as a good reciter. He recited the monologue, "Chez la clients," with inimitable humour, voice, and gesture. He was ably supported by Mr. Joly, with whom he cleverly played the Sonnet Siene from the "Misantrope." Mr. Joly also recited in excellent style the monologue, "Les Prunes." The "piece de resistance" of the evening, however, was the comedy, "Il ne faut pas Beau pens pas Commode," played by Mr. J. E. Davar, the honorary secretary of the Cercle, and Mr. C. M. Cursetji, who are well-known for their histrionic talents. A natural curiosity was felt as to how these gentlemen would acquit themselves in a comedy to be played in a foreign tongue. Both, however, went through their respective roles in capital style, and convinced the audience that they could play in French as effectively as in English. Their pronunciation was correct, and their acting faultless. Three college students, Mr. J. B. Petit, Mr. E. J. Davar, and Mr. Aranjo rendered three monologues in capital style, their rendering of the piece being a proof of the advance of the study of French language among Indian students. Altogether the entertainment was a complete success. We understand that the superb Cottage piano was lent by Messrs. Rose and Co., the wigs by Messrs. Fucile and Co., and the tasteful floral decorations were made by the florist, Mr. Hormusji Dubash. After partaking of the refreshments, the gathering dispersed at midnight. Amongst those present were:—The French Consul M. le Comte de Potier, H. E. the Persian Consul, the Italian Consul, Mr. and Mrs. Barbosa, Miss Cattaneo, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Pedraza, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen, Mr. and Mrs. Grattan Geary, Mrs. and the Misses Gostling, Dr. and Mrs. Macdonald, Professor O. V. Muller, Professor M. Macmillan, the Rev. Father Walrath, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Frost, Mr. J. Arranger, Mr. Joly, the Commander and Officers of "La Seyne," Mr. and Mrs. Rousset, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton, Mr. and Miss Edmunds, Mr. and Mrs. Heyn, Mr. and Mrs. Dean, Mr. and Mrs. Slater, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Watson, Mr. and Miss Sassoon J. David, Mr. and Miss Flower, Mr. Knowles, Mr. Pell, Mr. Desogne, Mr. and Mrs. Droz, Mr. and Mrs. Hummel, Mr. Beer, Mr. Fox, Mr. Jaekli, Mr. Sigg, Mr. Natz, Mr. Lewellyn, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Fein, Mr. Dutel, Mr. Barochall, Mr. and Miss Tebb, Mr. and Mrs. Rustomji N. B. Jejeebhoy, Dr. and the Misses T. B. Narlman, Mr., Mrs., and Miss C. M. Cursetji, Mr., Mrs., and Miss M. S. Mehta, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Modi, Mr. Mirza Abas Ali Baig, Mr. and the Misses C. D. Turdoonjee, Mr. Ardeshir B. Patel, Dr. Bomanjee Framjee, Dr. Jal S. B. Vakil, Mr. and the Misses C. D. Khambatta, Dr. and Mrs. H. N. Seervai, Mrs. Dady Homjee, Mr. D. S. Mody, Mr. and Mrs. N. E. Dubash, Mr. B. E. Punegar, Mr. N. R. Chichgar, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Tata, Miss Laleaca, Mr. J. B. Petit, Mr. H. D. Allibless, Mr. Amirudin Tyebjee, Mr. Aranjo, Mr. L. N. Banajee, Mr. J. C. Cama, Mr. and Miss Jejeebhoy, Mr. M. Jejeebhoy, Mr. D. B. Petit, the Misses R. M. Patel, Mr. F. L. Panday, Mr. T. L. Panday, Mr. E. B. Parekh, Mr. E. R. Sahiar, Mr. Hadji Mirza Amanallah Khan, Mr. J. S. Setna, Mr. D. D. Ghandy, etc.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY.)

A NEW TRIAL

HORMUSJI P. HONGKONGWALLA VS. NOWROJI DADABHAI NANJIVORA.

THIS was a suit which was heard by his lordship last month, when an "ex-parte" decree for the amount claimed was passed against the defendant and sanction was given to prosecute him for perjury. Subsequently the defendant applied that the case be retried, as he was absent on the day of hearing, owing to a misunderstanding between himself and his attorney's clerk. The application was granted, and the present trial came off. Mr. Starling and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusji, and Dipshaw appeared for the plaintiff. At the commencement of the hearing, yesterday, Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan informed the court that neither he (Mr. Taleyarkhan) nor Mr. Manker appeared any longer in the case.

After two witnesses had been examined on behalf of the defendant, and Mr. Starling having addressed the court for the plaintiff, his lordship in giving judgment said the main question for the consideration of the court was whether the entries in the book as well as the notes produced by the defendant were or were not genuine. His lordship had no hesitation in saying that they were all forged, and were never passed by the plaintiff. It was also proved that the defendant was not in a position to make the payment alleged. His lordship, therefore, passed a decree in favour of the plaintiff with costs, and gave sanction to prosecute the defendant for forgery and perjury, adding that in the interest of justice men of the type of the defendant should be punished most severely.

A REPORT on the locust campaign in Cyprus during 1895 states that the method of destruction adopted in 1893-94, namely, the purchasing of locusts both in the egg and in the living state—had again been followed. The total number of locusts purchased in 1895 is estimated at 569,567,012, and the total amount expended on locust work was £6,877.

STUDY OF THE HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

PROFESSOR J. G. COVERNTON, M. A. (Oxon), of the Elphinstone College, delivered a very interesting lecture on the "Study of the History of English Language," on Saturday evening, at a meeting of the Students' Brotherhood, held at the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, before a large number of students, and other gentlemen, Dr. P. Peterson, M. A., D. Sc., presiding.

The Chairman having introduced Mr. Coverton, the latter delivered his lecture as under:—

English holds a unique position among the languages of the world. It is not merely that it is the speech of the most widely spread empire of modern or ancient times, nor even that it is the speech of a race rather than of a single country, or a single nation. In the former respect a parallel could be found in the Roman Empire, the extent of which if viewed in relation to the then civilized area of the globe must seem more wonderful than even that of the British. And as regards its racial character, this is a feature which distinguishes Spanish quite as much as English. The supreme interest of English lies rather, I think, in the fact that it of all great languages spreads its roots widest and deepest into the past, and that while it is made up of elements originally very different from one another, yet it is now a truly organic whole, and possessed of marvellous powers of vitality and progress, due, no doubt, to the mixture of strains. Into English are blended the greatest of the ancient and the most refined of the modern tongues, and even the more barbarous or remote have not been rejected when they could furnish any useful contribution. But the result—and this is the wonderful thing—is no mongrel hybrid. We have a literature as truly classical as that of Greece or Rome, and a language capable of far greater flexibility of expression and application, and if we compare it with its modern competitors the balance is in favour of English. While the Teutonic element has contributed depth and seriousness, as well as vigour and practicability, the Celtic supplies (perhaps, more in ideas than in actual words) poetic feeling, and the classical tongues, together with French, have added polish subtlety of distinction, and power of abstract expression. Thus English stands superior to French and German by reason of this combination of force, with lightness of touch, of gravity, with versatility. French in comparison appears superficial and flinnicking; German ponderous and clumsy; and graceful and musical as Italian is, its limitation of scope necessarily renders it inferior to English, even though its literature (if only for Dante's sake) may be held not unworthy to be ranked with that of England. Spanish is dignified and sonorous, but its literature is little known to the general reader, and in spite of a certain similarity which may be traced between its growth, and that of English, the historical interest attaching to it is not so wide. Hence having been asked to read a paper before this Society, I thought that it would not be amiss to put before you some thoughts of my own on a subject in which both you and I air, or should be equally interested. You can, most of you, speak English very fairly, and have read a certain amount of its literature, and I hope you will pardon the following remark—your acquaintance with either has not been gained systematically, and is the result on the one hand of the peculiar needs of Indian student life, and on the other of a more or less haphazard arrangement of examinations. A boy will read what he is required for various examinations, but this casual introduction to fragments of English literature is not likely to issue in any permanent gain. Books so crammed are readily forgotten, and no taste for literature is created. Now, the English language as a subject of study is too often divorced from English literature, and on the other hand English literature is too often left as a sort of Tom Fiddler's ground for unscientific dabblers in what some are pleased to call "culture." The end of this is that there is produced on the one side the dry-as-dust grammarian or philologist pure and simple, while over against him is ranged the methodless "homourist" full of a vague cant of conventional criticisms and meaningless appreciations. The former loses sight of the form in the mass of scientific detail, the latter relying on canons of taste which he has never taken the trouble to formulate gains but a half distorted notion of the form, without any knowledge of its internal stricture and component parts, and yet the ideal of neither is wholly futile; it is merely inadequate, and badly worked out etymology or philology is not enough, because it leaves on one side a great deal of all that is most interesting in the study of language. It occupies itself too much with words and phrases, and neglects the combinations of the elements which mark eras in its career, the nations that have taught us ideas and words before we unheeded and unknown, that have modified our modes of expression, and changed our syntax, and the processes by which these results have been accomplished, of all this he must at present remain in almost total ignorance. Again, what can the student know of the "raison d'etre" of modern styles, idioms, and turns of thought. True, he may suspect that, like Topsey, they "growed," but can he give a reason for his faith? And this disadvantage is a really serious one, for to it we owe that mixture of Johnsonese and journalese which is so common in the writings of Natives of India, and which to English ears sounds so unpleasant and ridiculous. But unless we teach him on some other system, the offender can always have his defence ready: "How am I to know," he may retort, "that what is 'classical' at one time is obsolete at another, that one Latin word may be taken and the other left, that the phrase so striking in our context becomes slang in another, or that all that glitters in the columns of my evening paper is by no means of the purest gold. You make me read Johnson's "Lives" for one examination; the inevitable finger of time points me to (say) the first period of literature for a second, and in the third I am plunged into a medley of fourteenth and nineteeth century authors. 'Sic fatur sabstra' in the literary firmament." Certain, true, stray scattered reading of this kind can it is that is produce only the most mongrel of styles, and until we make reforms we are most unfair if we laugh at the Chatterji or Jabberji types of Anglo-Indian literature.

(To be concluded.)

THE ALLEGED DEFAMATION OF A BARODA STATE OFFICIAL.

AFTER a protracted enquiry extending over twelve months, the hearing of the case in which Mr. Hargovandas Dwarkadas Kantawalla, the Director of Vernacular Public Instruction at Baroda, charged Chhaganlal Sakalchand, editor of the *Ahmedabad Times*, with defamation, was concluded before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, on Friday. Mr. Farduji Kanga, of Messrs. Bhaishanker and Kanga, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Dinshaw Davar, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Raghowji, solicitor, defended the accused.

Mr. Davar, in addressing the court, on behalf of the accused said: The complainant in this case charged accused with defamation in respect of certain articles in the "Ahmedabad Times," and great ingenuity has been used in selecting the three charges under trial, giving the go-by to other serious allegations. The accused complains against the procedure adopted by complainant in coming to this court, where the accused is handicapped in his defence in a matter with which the Bombay public has no concern. The proper thing to have done would have been to file the prosecution where the calumny was published, and where the accused lived. In Bombay the circulation of the paper is next to nil, and the complainant could have got good legal adviser at Ahmedabad. But the complainant not only comes to Bombay, but comes to this out-of-the-way court to attract less attention. The court's refusal to issue a commission has been an additional handicap to the accused. The evidence of publication offered through the witnesses, Vasajirai and Mr. Lukhmidas's clerk, is not sufficient, and it was necessary for the prosecution to give affirmative and unequivocal evidence that the matter published lowered the complainant in the estimation of the public and his friends. It ought to have been shown that the intelligent public has formed less opinion of him. We have shown that other papers have also attacked the complainant more vigorously, but complainant chooses to proceed against the "Ahmedabad Times" alone. Papers were kept back under the plea that their production was not allowed, and the accused had difficulty in getting copies from Baroda. The "Ahmedabad Times" has rendered some public service by its writing against different persons in Baroda, and the accused bears no malice to the complainant. It was very wrong to suggest that blackmailing was his object. He said that the articles were bona-fide and fair comments on the public acts of a public officer, and a mere inadvertence or mistake is allowable as about the Mova School charge. That is evidence of malice or want of care, and it lies on complainant to prove malice. The accused's information was derived from reliable sources, and the correspondence about the completion certificate was very instructive. The books published by the complainant are most dirty and obscene. Let the prosecution take up the other charges about the change of marks and irregularities of accounts and undue promotions. The remarks may be in strong language, but the court must look at them from the standpoint of writers in Gujrat, who are not very educated or cultured, and of the audience to which they are addressed in considering the question of good faith. The articles were published in August, but the information was not filed till March, and the explanation is that sanction to prosecute was to be obtained and was applied for in November and received in February, but an influential officer like complainant might have received it in a week. As regards the first charge the purport is that the contractor was unduly favoured by complainant by payment of Rs. 1,500 for mere rubbish, and advances were paid against rules, and the usual form of contracts not observed and subordinate officers pressed to issue completion certificates. The defence said that the Mova School had tumbled down, and had shown that it was dilapidated, and that the Navsari School had fallen down and Mova is in Navsari taluka. If the accused said Mova for Navsari it does not show mala-fides, and there was no recklessness. The Accountant-General did go to Navsari, and castor-oil sticks were shown to him. The language used, though strong, was such as the occasion warranted, and the court must look to the class of people to whom it was addressed. They pleaded good faith under the Penal Code. The complainant ought to have written to them to say that it was all false. As to the second charge the complainant had published books and was interested in presses in which books were published. And they were justified in saying that State money has had gone into the pocket which he is concerned. As to the depot commission, Athavale said the book depot sells on commission. There is a substratum of truth that there was difference between the complainant and Athavale about the commission, and and complainant's conduct afforded basis for superstructure. The accused did not invent all, but had information, which he reasonably believed. If statements of language which are too subtle for the definitions of mere rules of syntax; it neglects the relations of thought and style, the gradations from prose to verse, and, in fact, most of those points which go to make up the literary form of a language. Dilettanteism is inadequate, because it lacks method of the right kind, and can give no account of the vital structure of the language which it professes to appreciate. True, it may argue that its canons are those of Taste and "degustibus non est disputandum." But we must answer that the study of language and literature ought not to be made a vehicle for thrusting down the throat of an unwilling world our personal prejudices and fancies. If taste be rightly educated and grounded on a reasoned comprehension, we must listen to its dictates, but that is not it has no claim to authority much less to infallibility. Our object then should be to combine the good points of both methods. We must try to obtain an intelligent knowledge of the vital structure of the language, and to unite with that a power of delicate appreciation and distinction which shall enable us to distinguish what is good from what is bad, and to appreciate the former. We shall then, I hope, have laid faith and express malice was on complainant, and if not proved accused must be acquitted. The accused had proved good faith as he made proper inquiries and relied on statements of persons whom he had no reason to suspect. If accused prove good faith, complainant must prove malice, and that the imputations were false to accused's knowledge.

Mr. Kanga, in replying, said the whole case, on behalf of the prosecution, was: The case has occupied nearly twelve months, by far the greater portion of the time having been taken up in adjournments granted to the accused to enable him to have the fullest possible opportunity to make as complete a defence as he possibly could. I mention this circumstance only to show that if the accused has failed in his defence, it is not for want of facility and opportunity to establishing the charges, nor for paucity of legal assistance, for he has had the advice and assistance of representatives of all the branches of the profession beginning and ending with counsel, with two firms of solicitors and a pleader thrown in between. But though the case had taken a long time, the facts are few and simple, and the evidence all on one side, for the evidence such as it is called by the defence not only disproves the charges made by the complainant, but vindictiveness and recklessness by which he has been influenced, and I shall ask the court to treat this as a circumstance of aggravation in awarding punishment, and the arguments which have been addressed to the court consist of the merest surmise and assumptions not only not warranted but actually negatived by the evidence. The complainant is an officer holding the high and responsible position of Director of Vernacular Instruction in the Baroda State. He has had a long and honourable record of valuable and meritorious services rendered to the British Government and the Government of his Highness, and the services have been cordially recognised and appreciated, he having just received a promotion of Rs. 100. When a person like the accused, who sets himself up as a public writer, undertakes to make the most serious charges in the most explicit terms against the private and official characters of an officer of position and respectability of the complainant, it is more than ever necessary to use proper care and caution and to be fully prepared to prove the charges. I shall show that the accused has used no care and caution whatever, but has eagerly swallowed every idle bazaar gossip, and actually invented calumnies that up to the last moment he has deliberately persisted in pleading justification without a shred of evidence, and has thereby furnished proof of malice, if any were needed. The first attack appeared in the accused's paper of the 12th August, but it was only the preliminary canter, giving a foretaste of what was to follow. The subsequent articles gained in virulence and were continued down to November, in which month the complainant applied for leave to prosecute, and the Council, after making certain inquiries, granted leave in February and the information was laid soon after. A great deal of argument has been addressed to the court on the hardship to the accused in having been brought down to Bombay instead of being tried at Baroda, where the complainant lives, and where the accused could have easily got all the evidence. That is to say, the accused has the effrontery to demand not only that he should have the luxury of publishing the libels wherever he likes, but that when called to account, we must take care to select a tribunal of his liking and his convenience, and make it all easy and smooth for him. Your Worship knows that it is the complainant's privilege to select his forum, and that the accused is liable to be prosecuted where the libel is published, and publication having been proved in Bombay, we were entitled to come here, and we came to this court simply to save the parties the heavy expense of English translations of the numerous defamatory articles. We did not prosecute in Baroda for the simple reason that the offence is not extraditable, and we could not have secured the extradition of the accused. We were restricted by law to three charges, and we selected the three which were the most serious, and now the court told that we took care to select the three which the accused has found impossible to meet, and the curious defence is made that if he had been arraigned on the other charges, he would have shown what he could do, and we are challenged to prefer the other charges. I need only answer that after the accused has paid the penalty for his present offence and reflected at leisure on the danger of attempting to take away the character of respectable persons, on no foundation whatever or on no better basis than idle gossip, set afloat by unscrupulous persons, we shall know how to deal with him about the other charges. Before proceeding with the specific charges I shall refer to one or two matters which are wholly outside the charge, but have been introduced by the accused to cause prejudice, but which he has signally failed to prove, and the attempt has recoiled upon himself aggravating his offence. (Mr. Kanga referred to the allegations about the obscene books, irregularities of accounts, and change of marks, and argued that the whole of the insinuations had been disproved, and that assuming that man was capable of writing books, portions of which might be objectionable, there was no warrant whatever to charge him with being a swindler, a cheat, a thief, and a person actuated by sordid and dishonest motives, as has been done in this case.) Dealing with the three charges before the court, Mr. Kanga gave shortly the facts of each of the matters as appearing from the evidence, and then read the terms of the charges and the evidence by which the accused attempted to support them. As regards the first charge of the Mova Boarding School he examined the evidence and argued that not a particle of evidence had been adduced to justify in the slightest degree any one of the several specific allegations made against the complainant, and that the whole of the allegations had been shown to be a pure concoction. He showed that the work of building these temporary sheds was thrust upon the complainant, that tenders were publicly invited, and the lowest tender accepted, that no advances were made, no improper influences used to get the completion certificate, that no one refused to give the certificate on the ground of castor-oil stick being used, and that the building still stands and is habited and is not a heap of ashes, and that complainant's salary was never stopped or attempted to be stopped in connection with any of these matters. Referring to the excuse put forward at the last moment on behalf of the accused that Mova was a mistake for Navsari, Mr. Kanga said: this excuse is utterly untenable and dishonest. The imputations made with every circumstance of particularity refer to the Mova School; the charge as laid related to the Mova School; it was to that charge the accused pleaded, the evidence was directed to that charge, and now that the charge has completely collapsed, he could not be heard to say that it was a mistake. If it was an honest mistake, has there been one word of contrition or of apology or of regret? No; on the contrary, the most deliberate and vindictive persistence in the charge till the last moment. It would be monstrous and intolerable if a public writer behaving as the accused has done should be heard to say that it was all a mistake, and he meant something quite different, and he must be let off. The charge, moreover, specifically referred to the head-master of the school by name and he was head-master of the Mova and not of the Navsari School. The law was also perfectly clear that the facts must be proved as alleged, that every one of the facts must be proved, that the justification must be as broad as the charge, and must justify the precise charge and the whole of the charge, and it is only a slight unintentional error of detail in the course of a fair and temperate criticism that could be over-looked. After some further remarks, Mr. Kanga referred to English and Indian cases, and argued that the accused had completely failed to prove good faith, which meant due care and caution, and that the evidence of Balashanker, who was put forward to prove the plea, had completely cut the ground from under the accused's feet, and his evidence was absolutely fatal to the plea for he had categorically denied having given to the accused any information as to any one of the allegations contained in the charges, and he further admitted that if such allegations were made by the accused they were false, and that he left it to the discretion of the accused to make use of the information which he actually gave. If every two penny half-penny scribbler like the accused who set himself up as a public journalist could escape the liability of publishing atrocious libels by merely naming the man in the street as his informant, no man's character or reputation could be safe, and in this case even this excuse is wanting, for not one of the witnesses have given a word of evidence as to having given any information whatever about the specific allegations made or about the accused's having used any care or caution whatever. In concluding his remarks, Mr. Kanga asked the court to hold that each one of the charges had disastrously failed, that the accused had been shown to have acted with culpable recklessness, and to have been actuated by dishonest and indirect motives, that he had up to the last moment continued to make unfounded and offensive insinuations and persisted in justifying the charges absolutely without any ground, and that he had attempted to rake up old and State matters with which the complainant had no concern and that under the circumstances the court should award to the accused the extreme penalty which the law allowed. Mr. Kanga then asked the court to say that the Baroda Government had very readily and cordially assisted the court in sending down witnesses, and supplying the accused with papers, and that the complaint of the other side to the contrary was not only unwarranted, but unfair.

The magistrate announced that he would most probably give his decision in the case on Monday (to-day).

THE LATE MR. B. F. DA COSTA.

A MEETING of the friends and admirers of the late Bernando Francisco da Costa, Educational Inspector of Goa, who lately died at Diu, was held, yesterday, at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute. Almost all the principal members of the Portuguese community were present. On the proposition of Dr. A. G. Viegas, Dr. J. G. Lisboa was called to the chair.

The Chairman gave a biographical sketch of the career of the deceased, who was twice elected Deputy for the Lisbon Cortes by the circles in Goa. He rendered important services as a public writer, and latterly as Inspector of Public Education, in which capacity he served up to his death, having been specially chosen for the post by the Lisbon Government in consideration of his literary and scientific merits. Almost all the public institutions that now exist in Goa were initiated by him, having been transplanted from Portugal. He established the "Monte Pio Geral," which affords a means of livelihood to many orphans and widows by the pension they receive. He also established the "Caixa Economica," a kind of Savings Bank, the Imprensa Nacional, and the Gazeta press, the first journal being the "Ultramar," which he edited for several years. He was Professor of Chemistry and Physics of the Medical School in Goa, and taught there by practical experiments hitherto unknown, the knowledge of which he had acquired in Portugal under Professor Pimental. He published a manual for the instruction of the Justices of the Peace, as well as a series of text-books for primary education, which have been since enlarged. His principal work was the "Agricultor Indiano," wherein important practical observations are given about the agriculture and the means to improve it. He was the first to introduce the industry of fruit, meat, and fish preserving in tins, hermetically closed, and obtained a medal for them in the exhibition in Poona. Only a few years back he discovered that a plant called "Nivolkatem" (euphobia nerifolia), which spontaneously grows all over Goa, could be utilised by extracting its juice and making it into gutta-percha. He exhibited this new gutta-percha in the exhibition which took place at the last Exposition of the body of St. Francis Xavier, and wrote upon it a treatise. He was an indefatigable worker, and had at heart the development of the industry of his native country. Whatever little there exists in the shape of industry is due to his initiative.

On the motion of Mr. Cordeiro, a central committee was appointed with power to nominate subcommittees to collect subscriptions to perpetuate the memory of the deceased gentleman in the way they considered best, giving preference to the establishment of a scholarship in Bombay, composed of the following gentlemen:—Dr. J. C. Lisboa (president), Drs. L. J. Pinto, A. G. Viegas, Messrs. J. L. da Idman, Julio Pereira, A. Collaco, V. S. Rodrigues, C. P. da Cunha, A. P. Cortez, J. J. de Souza, and Julio Menezes, the last two gentlemen being treasurer and secretary, respectively.

Mr. C. P. da Cunha proposed that the resolutions of the meeting sympathising with the loss the deceased family has sustained be communicated to them.

The proposal having been carried with acclamation, Mr. J. S. Diogenes Noronha proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman, which terminated the proceedings.

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These Pianos have also a grand reputation for EXCEPTIONAL SWEETNESS and RICHNESS of tone, their perfect and never-failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as any other Pianos, is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

JULIUS BLUTHNER is the "Holder of 15 Patents" and "Distinctions." Their Aliquot Pianoforte has been patented throughout Europe and America.

Pianos by the above maker are received monthly by the SOLE AGENTS, and they are offered at Manufacturer's Prices "plus" freight.

The Sole Agents invite Inspection of these superbly Grand, Rich and Brilliant-toned Pianofortes.

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MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

SUB-AGENTS: Messrs. BEVAN & Co., Calcutta

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American Dentist,

No. 5-67, ESPLANADE ROAD.

TEETH WITHOUT PLATES.

BY means of the Gold Bridge system I now insert Artificial Teeth without Plates, which take up no more room in the Mouth than natural Teeth, and are thoroughly Reliable and Serviceable.

A CARD.

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DOCTOR OF DENTAL SURGERY,

LATE OF BROMLEY AND CAMPBELL,

HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE

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OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

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THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

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Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce, per measem	35	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 4-12-0. Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

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AGENTS WANTED.

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BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

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Packing and Postage extra.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay; The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 14.

A DECLINE of 1/8 per cent. took place in the price of Consols in London yesterday, at 109 13-16. The market rate of discount on short London Bills was reduced 1th to ⅜ per cent; that on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper remaining at ½ per cent. Three and-a-half per cent. Rupee Securities were 1-16th higher, at £65 7-16. The price of Bar Silver advanced 1d. say, to 31 9-16d. per oz.; and in New York, the metal was ¼ cent dearer, at 68 7/8 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London ¼ per cent. lower, at 4·87½ dollars. French Rentes in Paris were unchanged; at 102¼; Paris Exchange on London was half-a-centime higher, at fcs. 25·21. The weekly shipments of Specie to the East consisted of £100,000 in Silver, and £10,000 in Gold, to Bombay; £70,000 in Silver to Calcutta; £64,000 in Silver to Hongkong; and £17,000 in Silver to Shanghai. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 2 9-16d.

Linseed was quoted yesterday at 35 3-8s. per 416 lbs., business done, April-May shipment, to Amsterdam, tone of the market firm.

To-day, the only financial changes wired from London are an advance of 1/8th per cent. in the market rates of discount on Short London Bills, and six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, to ¼ and 1 per cent., respectively; and a reduction of 3-16 in the price of Rupee Securities, at £65¼. The price of Bar Silver in New York, and Exchange on London are also unchanged. Paris quotations also come unaltered. Coal Freights from Cardiff to Bombay via the Canal are 9d. higher, at 14s. 6d. per ton.

Brown Rapeseed has been quoted to-day at 32½s. per 416 lbs., sellers, April-May shipment to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, tone of the market quiet.

The price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday declined 1-32d. to 4¼d. per lb.; and Arrivals 3-64d. to 1-16d. lower, the extreme quotations having been 4 17-64d. for March deliveries and 4 3-16d. for July-August. "Good" Madras Western Cotton was 1-16d. lower, at 3 5-8d. per lb. The market closed quiet; Surats quiet; and Arrivals quiet but steady; the day's Sales having aggregated 12,000 bales, including 200 East Indians. The day's Imports were 900 bales.

The total Sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday were 2,000 bales more than in the week preceding, at 65,000 bales; while the amount forwarded to consumers was 5,000 bales greater, at 74,000 bales. The week's Imports were 15,000 bales more, at 89,000 bales. The total Stock had increased during the week by 10,000 bales, and closed yesterday at 1,158,000 bales.

Linseed was quoted yesterday at 35 3-8s. per 416lbs., business done, April-May shipment, to Amsterdam, tone of the market firm.

Saturday's decline in spot American Cotton in Liverpool has been recovered to-day, Thursday's quotation of 4 13-32d. being again named; while Arrivals have advanced 3-64d. The market closed firm this afternoon; Surats flat; and Arrivals steady. Sales 8,000 bales, inclusive of 100 East Indians; Imports 7,000 bales.

In New York yesterday, ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton was 1-16 cent lower, at 7 11-16 cents; but June Futures were 3 points higher, at 7·53 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 18,000 bales, compared with 20,000 bales last year, and 11,000 bales the year before.

To-day, the price of spot Cotton in New York is unchanged; but Futures for June have further advanced 4 cents, say to 7·57 cents per lb. The Receipts at the Ports are 11,000 bales, going against 13,000 bales on the corresponding day in 1895, and 7,000 bales in 1894. The total Cotton in sight in New York yesterday was 6,180,000 bales, compared with 6,100,000 bales visible at the end of the previous week.

Exporters have been very small buyers of Cotton in our local market to-day, their purchases having been confined to 250 bales of Akola, at Rs. 174-5; and 100 Bengal, at Rs. 159; but the Mills have taken 2,600 bales, consisting of 2,000 Jalna Ginned, at Rs. 187; 500 Barsee, at Rs. 194; and 100 Virumgaum, at Rs. 190 per candy, the tone of the market having been steady, and prices unchanged.

WHEAT and SEEDS have been taken to a moderate extent by shippers to-day, the feeling in both markets having been steady, and prices all unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	11,882	bales.
Wheat	11,040	owts.
Linseed	21,369	,,
Rapeseed	2,331	,,
Gingellyseed	41,018	,,
Groundnuts	3,198	,,
Castorseed	4,066	,,
Rice	6,145	,,

FREIGHTS.—This maret has been unsettled to-day, and sales nominal, no business of importance having transpired.

EXCHANGE opened steady, at 1s. 2 11-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 2 25-32d. for three months' sight Credits; but none of the latter having been in the market to-day, and speculators having been early in the market, rates receded to 1s. 2 5-8d. for Bank remittance, and to 1s. 2⅞d. for 3 months' sight Bills, the market closing weak and unsettled as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 5-8d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 5-8d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 21-32d.	,,
Credits do.	1s. 2¾d.	,,
Francs do.	1'55½	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firm to-day at 107 3-8 for cash and the settlement at the end of the month, this rate having been quoted all day in both positions and being also the closing price.

SHARES have not shown much animation to-day and the changes which have taken in Cotton Mill and Press Scrip have been generally in buyers' favour, a decline of Rs. 10, in Mahaluxmee; of Re. 1¼, in Manockjee Petit; of Re. 1½, in Mazagon; and an advance of Rs. 5 each, in David, Sun, Swadeshi, and Western India; and of Rs. 2½, in Oriental. In Presses New Berar, are Rs. 6½ lower; and Mofussil Rs. 2½. In miscellaneous Treacher and Co., are Rs. 15 lower, and Port Canning Re. 1½; Bank of Bombay Shares are Rs. 5 higher, say to Rs. 1,420 per share.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 13.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 9-16
The Manchester market has been steady.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	109 13-16
3 per cent. Rentes	102⅜
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	119½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	65 7-16
Bar Silver	31 9-16

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	65,000	bales.
,, ,, Surats	1,300	,,
,, Imports of Cotton	89,000	,,
,, ,, Surats	1,000	,,
Stock of Cotton	1,158,000	,,
,, Surats	37,000	,,

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, MARCH 13.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Chusan arrived here afternoon 8th.

MARSEILLES, MARCH 13.

The Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall, arrived here this morning.

ADEN, MARCH 13.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperator, from Trieste, left for Bombay this evening.

SINGAPORE, MARCH 14.

The Florio and Rubattino s. s. Letimbro, from Hongkong, left for Penang and Bombay, at 6 p.m.

COLOMBO, MARCH 15.

French mail steamer Saghalien from Bombay arrived.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA, Bombay, 13th March 1896.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	inches 29·826
Temperature of the Air	degrees 79·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73·6
Dew Point	71·3
Relative humidity of Air	77·1
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	1·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m., next day)	degrees 84·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	73·8
General Directions of wind*	WNW, W, WNW
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	miles 170

* From midnight to midnight.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

KEMMIS—ELTON—February 25, at St Andrew's, Walcot, Bath, John Henry William Shore Kemmis, elder son of John Olphert Kemmis, Esq., late Captain H M 15th Regt, and grandson of W H Needham, Esq., Q C, of Fredericton, New Brunswick, to Maud Mary, younger daughter of Col Robartes W Elton, H M Indian Army, of Livingstone, Alberta, Dominion of Canada.

DEATHS.

CHRISTIE—February 22, at Edinburgh, Susanna H A Pearson, widow of Robert Christie, Surgeon-Major Bengal Medical Service.

LANG—February 25, at Cornwall-road, W, Caroline Catherine, widow of the late Richard William Lang, 37th Madras Native Infantry, aged nearly 87.

WEIGHELL—March 13, on the afternoon, at Venice, Henry T Weighell, Commander, P and O Company's Service, aged 52.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COHEN—March 12, at No 169, Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta the wife of Simon M S D Cohen, of a son.

CONNER—March 1, at Haddow's Road, Nungumbaukum, the widow of the late R S Conner, of a daughter (posthumous).

DAVISON—March 10, at Lahore, the wife of J N Davison, of a daughter.

MACINNES—March 9, at the Mission House, Alwar, the wife of the Rev John MacInnes, of a son.

PERRY—March 10, at Purneah, the wife of Arthur E Perry, of a son.

WOTERSZ—February 25, at Lahore, the wife of J W Woutersz, of Simla, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

DE VERINNE—March 8, at Khulna, Walter John, youngest and beloved son of John Savi De Verinne, aged 25 years.

HALL—In the train at Buxar, while travelling up-country, the infant son of Surgeon-Captain E A W Hall, I M S.

MCBRIDE—March 1, at Bangalore, Elizabeth McBride, widow of the late Captain John McBride, Assistant Commissary of Ordnance, aged 85 years, 4 months and 12 days.

PASSANHA—March 11, at his residence "The Torquilstone," Royapuram, Victor Stephen, aged 51 years 3 months and 2 days.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1896.

WHILE Italy has her hands full in Abyssinia, Egypt is about to enter with a light heart on the re-conquest of the Soudan, up to Khartoum. General Kitchener will lead five black battalions, and seven Egyptian, with artillery and cavalry, in all eight thousand men, to Dongola. The North Staffordshire Regiment is ordered to Wady Halfa, to strengthen that distant post on the Nile against threatened raids of the Dervishes. The advance on Dongola, which the *Times* states is the first step towards the re-conquest of the Soudan, has been in contemplation for some months past, but it has been hastened by the disaster to the Italian forces in Abyssinia. It was known in Cairo last month that preparations were being quietly made at Suakim for an Anglo-Egyptian expedition against the Dervishes, to set out in October next and to march against Omdurman by way of Berbera. The scheme was suggested by the information furnished by Slatin Pasha as to the desperate situation of the Khalifa, who was threatened with a general revolt of the Soudan. It was understood also that King Leopold as sovereign of the Congo State intended to co-operate in the movement for the overthrow of the Mahdists. All the steamers and other craft on the Congo river were to be requisitioned for the transport of munitions and provisions. Kalifa Abdulla must be in a very desperate position indeed, if his power can be crushed by 8,000 Egyptian troops, were they even supported by the whole of the five thousand British troops now garrisoning Egypt. There is something more than the possibility that the advance of an army of "Egyptian Infidels" against the Mahdists will reunite the whole of the Khalifa's subjects, and revive the old fanaticism. The defeat of the Italians has already filled the Dervishes with the desire to emulate the glory of the Shoans. They are now surrounding Kassala, which may fall before relief can come from Egypt or Italy. Even before the destruction of General Baratieri's army, the perilous position of the small isolated force in Kassala was occasioning great anxiety in Italy. Public opinion was calling for the abandonment of that town. The Dervish cavalry had already cut the telegraph line between Kassala and Adigrat, and having crossed the Atbara were raiding to within cannon-shot of Kassala. It was believed that Menelik had an understanding with the Dervishes, and had sent them supplies of corn and a present of old rifles. If Menelik, with his force of 120,000 men, makes common cause with the Khalifa, a good deal will have to be done before the Soudan is re-conquered from barbarism.

The danger of entering upon an undertaking of such magnitude with an inadequate force was exemplified in the successive expeditions against the Mahdi, all of which ended in disaster. The misfortunes which have happened the Italians at the hands of the underrated King Menelik teach the same lesson. After the defeat of Amba Alaji, General Baldissera was summoned to Rome to advise upon the situation. He pointed out the danger of carrying on a war with forces so much inferior in strength to the enemy. The Italian Army at that time numbered 35,000 men, a force far larger than any British Army which has hitherto operated in the wilds of Africa. The experienced General who took possession of Massowa and founded the Colony of Erythrea, strongly recommended that the Italian troops should not give battle to the Shoans—who out-numbered them by five to one—but should retire before Menelik behind the fortified lines of Asmara. Secure in that position an army of 100,000 men should be brought together by October, when the Abyssinians could be encountered in the open by a force numerically not much inferior to their own, and superior in equipment and organisation. This plan is almost certain to be now adopted, if the new peace negociations are as abortive as those which took place immediately after the evacuation of Makalah. According to the calculations of the Generalissimo, King Menelik would not be able to remain more than two months in the country between Adigrat and Asmara, owing to the difficulty of procuring provisions. He would, besides, be under a strong temptation to proceed to the sacred town of Axum, only four hours from Adowa, for his coronation as Negus Negest—King of Kings. Then finding himself near his ancestral kingdom, Shoa, he would probably decide to remain there during the rains, when military operations would be impossible. During this breathing space, General Baldissera is confident that he could accumulate the munitions and the provisions necessary for an army of 100,000 men, to take the field eight months hence. It would then be comparatively easy to bring King Menelik to reason, re-occupy the Tigre, and establish well-fortified posts on the plateau. The estimated cost of this re-conquest of the provinces annexed two years ago to Erythrea with such deceptive facility, is two hundred million lire, £8,000,000 sterling. The plan was considered to err on the side of excessive prudence, and it was disapproved by the other Generals consulted by the Government. General Baratieri believed that he could end the war with an available force about double that with which Lord Napier overthrew King Theodore. He lost his army, his sixty guns, and his life; a frightful penalty to pay for the mistake of attempting great operations in war with insufficient means. Baldissera's plan, which requires 100,000 men, eight millions of money, and eight months to attain the results desired, is very costly. But it at least gives a reasonable certainty of success. This cannot be said of an attempt to begin the re-conquest of the Soudan with eight thousand men.

Every well-wisher of Italy will hope that a prudent diplomacy may arrange a timely peace with King Menelik, and thereby put a stop to the drain of men and money which is sapping her strength and compromising her future. The Negus peremptorily refused to accept the position of a protected prince. It is clear that he is able to make his refusal valid. Even were he to meet the fate of Theodore, or King John, he would be succeeded by another Emperor of Ethiopia, as intractable and as formidable in his impregnable mountains. There is no reason why Italy should not succeed in establishing with that potentate relations as friendly and as profitable as those which have prevailed for the last sixteen years between England and the Amir of Afghanistan. Menelik would be an invaluable ally against the Dervishes. Why not make him a present of Kassala, an isolated position? It is quite useless to the Italians, excepting as a half-way house to Khaftoum. According to present plans, Khartoum is to be re-vindicated, and occupied by Egypt. The telegram from General Baldissera stopping further reinforcements may mean that the negotiations with Menelik offer fair prospect of an arrangement. It is sincerely to be hoped that this may prove to be the correct interpretation. It may well be, indeed, that the generalissimo has now at his disposal more troops than are required during the present phase of the war. Before Baratieri's defeat 10,000 men had been despatched from Naples to reinforce the army. They had not arrived at the seat of war when Baldissera took over the command. The Government at once ordered further reinforcements of the same number to proceed to Asmara. This second corps of 10,000 men raised the reinforcement to 20,000, which must now be added to the 36,000 which the generalissimo had at his disposal in the first week of March, without counting the garrisons of Massowah, Adigrat, and other towns. The lines of Asmara, which were designed and constructed by General Baldissera, are not mere entrenchments. They are solidly constructed works which can be held by 20,000 men against any enemy. There must now be between fifty and sixty thousand good European troops, under General Baldissera, a commander of exceptional ability, and it is not surprising that the Government has been asked to stay the sending of further reinforcements. The sooner the whole unfortunate business is brought to an end, the better for Italy and her allies. Victory, however brilliant, can only bring honour; it can bring no profit, for Abyssinia is an African Afghanistan, which is best left alone.

THE Valkyrie-Defender dispute occasioned a great deal of ill-feeling, and the action of the New York Yacht Club in expelling Lord Dunraven is its latest manifestation. When the Club Committee held its adjourned meeting to consider Mr. Ledyard's motion, it was evident that members were more anxious to punish Lord Dunraven—because he held to his opinion as to unfair action on the part of the Defender's owners—rather than to go further into the subject of his Lordship's allegations. An amended and less charitable resolution was brought forward by Mr. Ledyard. He re-asserted that the charges of foul play, of necessity implicating the managing owners of the Defender, had been investigated and disproved. The Committee of investigation found that Lord Dunraven was not justified in making his charge, exercising a right which he deemed unquestioned. "The rule which regulates the course of gentlemen when they are led, through a mistake, to make an imputation upon character is promptly to make all reparation in their power," said the resolution, and such reparation Lord Dunraven failed to make. Also, said this exponent of American etiquette, gentlemen are bound to make a charge at the time when suspicion is excited, and to assume full responsibility, or thereafter be silent. Lord Dunraven refrained from doing so at the time of the America Cup races, because he could not prove his charge. The Committee held that Lord Dunraven sought to justify himself by misrepresenting facts in print and in public speech. "Lord Dunraven was received," the resolution further says, "as the representative of English yachtsmen on a footing of mutual confidence." This honour was requited by unfounded imputations, and by his refusal to make reparation he forfeited the high esteem which led to his election. It was, therefore, resolved that his privileges of honorary membership be withdrawn, and that his name be removed. This virulent resolution was adopted after Lord Dunraven had actually sent in his resignation to the club, and after he had stated that, although he would not admit he had made charges which were unfounded, he was bound to accept the finding of the Committee. Lord Dunraven took the only dignified course left open to him, when Mr. Ledyard's original motion was brought forward. He wrote: "Without commenting on the grounds and terms of a motion, with the justice of which I do not agree, I wish to say that, in view of the fact that a motion of such a nature has been made, and is upon the agenda book, I do not desire to remain a member of the club, whatever the result of the motion may be. I, therefore, beg that you will lay my resignation before the club, a course which will probably be approved by the majority of the members." It was a thousand pities that Lord Dunraven was so ill-advised as to formulate such a charge. The inquiry proved beyond all question that, whatever his impression may have been, no additional ballast had been put on board the Defender, as he supposed. To make the difference in the flotation of that yacht which he alleged had taken place, fourteen tons of ballast must have been surreptitiously placed in the hold. Lord Dunraven ought to have recognised the impossibility of any such transaction under the ascertained conditions. On the other hand, Mr. Ledyard might well have been satisfied with the complete refutation of the charge, which was evidently made, however unadvisedly, in all honesty and sound faith.

EDUCATION in Madras during the past five years has largely benefited by the weeding out of ill-managed schools. Steps were also taken by Lord Wenlock's Government, not only to bring elementary education within the reach of the most backward classes, but to increase the supply of duly qualified teachers. The recipients of instruction, thus improved, numbered, in the case of boys in the upper and lower secondary, and the upper primary stages, 77,797 in March 1895 as against 57,482 in March 1891, and in the case of girls 8,110 as compared with 6,125. Under Lord Wenlock's administration steps were taken with good effect to control the price of salt in the interest of the poorer classes. This was done by maintaining sufficient reserves of Government salt in order to exercise control over excise licences, but it was decided to increase such reserve stocks from ⅓ to ½ of the total sales of excise salt in the Presidency, *viz.*, to about 31½ lakhs of maunds, and of this quantity 20,26,865 maunds had been acqu

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

CRISIS IN THE SOUDAN.

THE DONGOLA EXPEDITION.

LONDON, MARCH 14.

The advance of the Egyptians on Dongola is imminent.

COMPOSITION OF THE FORCE.

Brigadier-General Sir H. H. Kitchener commands the Expedition, which, it is expected, will be composed of five Black Battalions and seven Egyptian Battalions of Artillery and Cavalry.

BRITISH TROOPS ORDERED TO WADY HALFA.

The Connaught Rangers have been ordered to Wady Halfa from Cairo.

CAIRO, MARCH 14.

The North Staffordshire Regiment, and not the Connaught Rangers, are ordered to Wady Halfa.

The expedition to Dongola will comprise eight thousand men of all arms.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

LONDON, MARCH 14.

The *Times* says that the advance on Dongola is the first step towards the re-conquest of the Upper Nile, least wise up to Khartoum, from barbarism.

The French press regards the expedition as a pretext for deferring the British evacuation of Egypt.

THE EGYPTIAN ADVANCE ON DONGOLA.

MARCH 13.

It is understood that the Foreign Office confirms the statement of the *Times'* correspondent regarding an Egyptian advance on Dongola.

The Hon. G. N. Curzon, in the House of Commons, this evening, promised to make a statement on the subject next Monday.

THE ABYSSINIAN WAR.

ROME, MARCH 14.

General Baldissera has telegraphed stopping further re-inforcements.

AMNESTY BY KING HUMBERT.

For the purpose of appeasing the public mind, King Humbert has granted an amnesty to the prisoners convicted of being concerned in the insurrection in Sicily, Massa, and Carrara. The amnestied include several Deputies of the Chamber.

PRESIDENT KRUGER AND MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S DESPATCH.

LONDON, MARCH 14.

The *Times'* correspondent at Pretoria states that President Kruger is considering Mr. Chamberlain's despatch of the 4th February, suggesting whether it would be possible to abrogate the Convention of 1884, if the franchise was granted to Britishers, Great Britain guaranteeing of the autonomy of the Transvaal.

VISIT OF THE EMPEROR FRANCIS TO THE QUEEN.

MARCH 13.

The Emperor Francis Joseph, to-day, paid a visit to her Majesty the Queen at Cimiez.

The Vienna papers regard the interview as important, reflecting the old Anglo-Austrian friendship and the community of interests in the East.

THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

In the House of Commons, this evening, the Hon. L. St. John Brodrick, Under-Secretary for War, brought forward the Army Estimates, and in doing so said that England's readiness for war had recently greatly improved, and that plans were prepared for every emergency to rapidly mobilise the fleet, and for the Army to co-operate.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

MARCH 14.

Scotland has beaten England by eleven points to *nil* at football, and Ireland has beaten Wales by eight points to four.

Both matches were Rugby game.

FRANCE AND ITALY.

PARIS, MARCH 13.

It is believed here that the advent of the Marquis di Rudini to power has much improved the relations between France and Italy.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, MARCH 13.

The Bombay mails of the 29th ultimo arrived at Brindisi, to-day.

PARSEE CHARITY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRAOTI, MARCH 15.

Badnera has had another *gala* day, and the sights and scenes of this evening called to mind those of July, 1893, when the charitable munificene of Mr. Mody supplied a much-needed hospital to Badnera and its neighbourhood. It will be remembered that Colonel R. Bullock laid the foundation-stone of the hospital eleven years ago, and by a happy coincidence it is his brother, Mr. F. S. Bullock, I.C.S., Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, who performed the opening ceremonies of to-day, and thus saw the finishing touch put to the good work begun under the auspices of his brother.

The hospital then opened proved a boon and a blessing to Badnera, but not satisfied with his large-hearted gift, Mr. Jehangir Hormusji Mody, with a thoughtfulness that bespeaks the highly practical nature of his charities, saw the want of an additional building for in-patients, and lost no time in erecting the compact airy structure, which was opened to-day. Triumphal arches, flags, and gay bunting marked the route from the railway station to the hospital, and the Commissioner was escorted in a procession with banners and music to the tastefully-decorated *pandals*, where Mr. Mody and the ladies of his family received Mr. Bullock, and the influential guests of the evening. Mr. Mody made a brief statement of the history of the charity, and formally invited Mr. Bullock to perform the opening ceremony.

Mr. Bullock, in responding, warmly eulogized the public spirit and thoughtful consideration for the wants of the poor, and the great benevolence of Mr. Mody, and expressed a wish that others would follow his noble example.

The speech was loudly applauded. This was followed by the ceremony of unveiling the portraits of Mr. Jehangir Hormusji Mody, and his friend, Mr. Cowasji Dinshaw Adenwalla, C.I.E., in whose honour the wards have been named.

All the guests departed after having spent a very enjoyable evening, and having partaken of a good refreshment, which was amply supplied from Bombay by the donor. Among the guests present were :—Mr. Elliott, Civil and Sessions Judge ; Mr. H. S. Nicholetts, Deputy Commissioner ; Mr. Eduljee Bomanjee Dustoor, Assistant Sessions Judge ; Dr. Roe, Civil Surgeon ; Mr. and Mrs. Raper ; Messrs. Prideaux, Clay, and Plowden, Assistant Commissioners ; Mr. O'Grady, Extra Assistant Commissioner, and Mr. G. S. Khapurde, and many other European and Native ladies and gentlemen of Berar.

THE BURMA FRONTIER TRIBES DURBAR AT HAKA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MARCH 13.

On Thursday, Sir F. Fryer held a durbar at Haka, of the Haka, Yokwa, and Bawgshe Chin Chiefs. The durbar was an imposing one, and a guard-of-honour of the 6th Burma Battalion was present. The Yokwas arrived late owing to one of their Chiefs being taken ill on the road. Sir F. Fryer, in his address, said now that inter-tribal fighting had stopped, they could devote more time to cultivation. A silver dah was presented to Lalwe, the Klangklang Chief, for his assistance in carrying out the disarmament, and to Po Hein, Interpreter at Haka, for his services during the past six years.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT MYITKYINA.

MARCH 14.

At an early hour, this morning, a fire broke out at Myitkyina, and fanned by the strong breeze, spread rapidly, destroying the whole native portion of the town. The Government offices and barracks were saved.

BOMBAY JACKAL CLUB.

The annual "At Home" of the members of the Bombay Jackal Club, and the point-to-point races in connection therewith, were held at Santa Cruz on Saturday afternoon. A special train, which left Church Gate station at 3 o'clock, conveyed a large number of people to the Jackal Club grounds, where already a big crowd had assembled to witness the sport. The event, indeed, is becoming more and more popular as time goes on, and the interest evinced in it is growing every year. A large *shamiana* was erected for the ladies, and excellent refreshments were provided for the guests and members. Almost every prominent sportsman of Bombay, who was not otherwise engaged, was to be seen at the Santa Cruz race-course. The management of the races was in excellent hands, and Mr. G. H. Townsend, the honorary secretary, had left no stone unturned to make the afternoon as enjoyable as possible. Mr. H. M. Steuart, M.F.H., did the work of starter with his usual success, and Messrs. E. E. Steel and C. L. Weber judged the results at the winning post. Mr. H. E. Procter, "the whip," and Mr. Steuart, master of hounds, had the assistance of Messrs. F. C. Allen and F. C. Macrae to carry out the functions of "stewards," while Mr. L. B. Ker took the post of clerk of the scales. The races commenced at 4 o'clock, and the events on the programme were gone through with commendable punctuality. Pierceye was pricked in shoeing the same morning, and was unable to start in the first event. Hercules and Jubilee II. having also scratched, the number of starters was reduced to four. As it was declared that there would be no race unless five started, the management had to decide the point. The accident to Pierceye not being made known to the stewards until the last moment, they decided to run the race of four, rather than give it up, and deprive the spectators of the enjoyment. The Hunt Cup for horses required the riders to run a new and severe course of about three miles. It is also a new course, as it required the riders to ride as far as Andheri and return by Chukla Covert. The race of ponies and galloways for the Hunt Cup had fetched ten entries, and Mr. Procter's Crib was made a hot favourite. But the pony was found to be lame, and by consent of the other competitors, and permission of the stewards, Mr. Procter substituted his smart pony Bedouin, which won the race quite easily. Jumping competitions for ponies and horses were next adjudged, and at 6-15 the spectators returned home by the special train which had brought them thither. In the evening a complimentary dinner was given to Mr. H. M. Steuart, M. F. H. Forty covers were laid, Mr. Burder presiding. There were also present Messrs. Remmington and Gray, former masters of hounds, and other leading sportsmen of Bombay.

The details of the races are as under :—

EVENT NO. 1.—"Open Point-to-Point Race for Horses." Distance : About 2¼ miles. Catch-weights. English and Walers, 12st. 7lbs. and over. Arabs and Country-breds, 10st. 7lbs. and over. Entrance : Rs. 5. Prize : A Cup. No race unless five starters.

Mr Townsend's b w gel Ballarat, Mr John	1
Capt Grantham's g a Cobweb, Capt Honeage	2
Mr Symington's b c b m Mermaid, Mr Procter	3
Capt Wells-Cole's b w g Jubilee II., Mr Ellison	0
Mr Fischer's b w m Pierceye, Owner	0
Mr Rome's b w g Jackey Boy, Mr C Brooke	0
Mr Wallace's ch w g Hercules, Mr C Gray	0

Hercules, Jubilee II., and Pierceye did not start. The stewards learning about an accident to Pierceye, decided to run the race with the four entries present. Ballarat took the lead, and maintained it, Mr. John landing him easy.

EVENT No 2.—"Open Point-to-Point Race for Galloways and Ponies 13-3 and under." Distance : About 2¼ miles. English and Walers, 13-3, 13st.; Arabs and Country-breds, 13-3, 10st. 7lbs. Weight for inches. Entrance : Rs. 5. Prize : A Cup. No race unless five starters.

Mr Wallace's b a p Purple Heather, 10st 11lb., Mr C Gray	1
Mr Townsend's ch a p Boomerang, 9st 2lbs, Mr John	2
Aga S Shah's ch a Russian, 10st 7lbs, Owner	3
Mr Roberts' c b Cheap Jack, 10st 7lbs., Mr Heyland	0
Mr Wyatt's b a Bloodstone, 10st 7lbs., Owner	0
Lieut Shuckburg's b a Tommy, 10st 7lbs, Dr Bernard	0
Mr Birkett's g a The Buster, 9st, Mr Talbot	0
Mr Fischer's g a Pusamoth, 9st 3lbs., Owner	0

Purple Heather took the lead at the start, but Boomerang returned quicker. While nearing the winning post, however, it was overtaken by Purple Heather, and left second. Tommy went astray, and it was long time before he turned up.

EVENT No. 3.—"The Hunt Cup for Horses." Distance : About 3 miles. Catch-weights. English and Walers, 12st. 7lbs. and over.; Arabs and Country-breds, 10st. 7lbs. and over. Owners up. Entrance : Rs. 5. Prize : A Cup.

Mr Symington's r n w g Privateer, Owner	1
Mr E McCausland's g a The Aristocrat, Owner	2
Mr Roberts' b w m Nora, Owner	0
Mr Graham's b w gel Luxury, Owner	0
Mr Symington's b c b m Mermaid, Owner	0
Mr Rivers Smith's b w gel Goliath, Owner	0

Soon after the start, Luxury's foot slipped, and the rider, Mr. Graham, was thrown over. The animal ran in correct course, and was afterwards brought back. The rider, though he had an awkward fall, did not sustain any serious injuries. A good race was run between Privateer and Aristocrat. The latter was second, a circumstance greatly to its credit, seeing that it is only a little over a pony, and good deal smaller in size than the other antagonists in the event.

EVENT No. 4.—"The Hunt Cup for Galloways and Ponies 11 hands and under." Distance : About 3 miles. English and Walers, 14 hands, 12st.; Arabs and Country-breds, 14 hands, 11st.; 13-3 and under allowed 7lbs. Entrance : Rs. 5. Prize : A Cup. Owners up.

Mr Procter's g a Crib, 10st 7lbs, Owner	1
Mr Fischer's ch a Glossymoth, 10st 7lbs, Owner	2
Capt Heneage's b a m Phyllis, 9st, Owner	3
Surg-Capt Herbert's ch gel Cocky Boy, 11st, Owner	0
Mr Wyatt's b a Jinks, 10st 7lbs, Owner	0
Mr Graham's b a Cypress, 10st 7lbs, Owner	0
Mr. Hudson's b a Sherry, 10st 7lbs, Owner	0
Mr John's br a Forrester, 10st 7lbs, Owner	0
Mr Townsend's g a Wait-a-Bit, 10st 7lbs, Owner	0
Mr Cornish's b ch Firefly, 11st, Owner	0

Mr. Procter being allowed to substitute Bedouin for Crib, which suddenly became lame, he succeeded in safely landing his Bedouin first at the finis, Phyllis and Glossymoth returning some time after. Forrester did not run.

Book-makers and Mr. Dalal's totalizator did a good afternoon's work. The Band of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers attended, and played a pleasing programme of music. The last event on the programme was gone into with the following results :—

EVENT No. 5.—"Jumping Competitions."—(a) for Horses.

Capt Wells-Cole's b w gel Jubilee II, Mr Ellison	1
Mr Townsend's b w g Hurry Up, Mr John	0
Mr J L Symons' b eng m Night Jar, Owner	0
Mr G H Brooks' b w m Sweetheart, Owner	0
Mr Ker's br w m Nell, Owner	0
Surg-Major H Martin's bl w gel Mackintosh, Owner	0
Capt Heneage's b w m Phyllis, Owner	0
Capt Grantham's g a Cobweb, Owner	0
Capt Grantham's The Boy, Owner	0
Miss Moorhouse's br w g Phœnix, Owner	0
Mr Rodocanach's ch w g Cherub, Mr Talbot	0

(b) For Galloways and Ponies, 14 hands and under.

Capt Heneage's b a m Phyllis, Owner	1
Mr Roberts' g c b p Cheap Jack, Mr Heyland	0
Mr John's b w g Button Quail, Owner	0
Mr J L Symons' b ch m Judy, Mr Talbot	0
Mr Tod's b w m Dinah, Mr Ker	0

A MARRIAGE has been arranged between Capt. Richard Strachey, Rifle Brigade, eldest son of Gen. Richard Strachey, R.E., C.S.I., and Miss Grace Norman, youngest daughter of Gen. Sir Henry Norman, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., late Governor of Queensland.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 28.

"DR. JIM" IN ENGLAND.

You will have heard by cable of the arrival in England of the redoubtable "Dr. Jim" and the extraordinary measures taken by the authorities to outwit the reporters. The silly persons whose ridiculous and thoughtless behaviour in Bow Street Police Court was denounced in such dignified language by Sir John Bridge, the presiding magistrate, do not represent the country generally. Public opinion was, therefore, inclined at first to approve the steps taken by the authorities to smuggle Dr. Jameson and his companions on shore, but this feeling changed when it was found that the prisoners were being brought round from Plymouth to the Thames. It might not have been prudent to disembark them at Plymouth or any other large port, but there are plenty of small places along the coast where this could have been quietly done, and the journey continued to London without many persons being much the wiser. It would not have been necessary to bring the accused all the way to one of the Metropolitan termini. The train could have been stopped at a suburban station. The excuse now made that it was essential to bring them in the Victoria to the Thames so as to effect their arrest within the jurisdiction of Sir John Bridge is too absurd. It is not likely that if Dr. Jameson, Sir John Willoughby, and the rest had left the steamer at Plymouth or Portsmouth they would have attempted to escape. The more probable explanation is that when the Victoria reached the English Coast the law officers of the Crown had not finally made up their minds precisely what form the prosecution should take and that the prisoners were kept on board a little longer to enable the legal advisers of the Government to decide exactly what charge should be preferred. The bad effect abroad of the want of restraint shown by the well-dressed mob inside Bow Street Police Court and the ill-dressed mob outside has been partially nullified by Sir John Bridge's protest, and by the very proper comments that have appeared in the English press. It is said that the law officers of the Crown experienced considerable difficulty in coming to a decision about the indictment against Dr. Jameson and the other political prisoners. The reason assigned for the doubt into which they were thrown was the existence of two statutes, both of which appeared to cover the alleged offence. An old statute is on the books passed in the eleventh year of William III.'s reign, the preamble of which states that it is an "Act to punish governors of plantations in this kingdom for crimes by them committed in the plantations." Among the penalties for a breach of this Act is included flogging. The Crown, it is said, contemplated basing its charge on this Act of William, but, guided probably by the Solicitor-General (Sir Robert Finlay), they have for the present put the statute out of mind and fallen back on the more recent Foreign Enlistment Act of 1870. The 12th section embraces all aiders and abettors of offences against the Act, and makes them liable as principal offenders, and section 13 says the term of imprisonment for offences against the Act shall not exceed two years. The Crown have made careful investigation to find a leading case based on the Act analogous to the case of Dr. Jameson and the other men now on bail. Offences against the Act have been so rare that during the twenty-six years since the passing of the statute only one case is reported—namely, in 1887, when a charge was brought under it. This was "The Queen against General Sandoval, Sir W. Call, and others" for fitting out a naval expedition against the friendly State of Venezuela. In that case Sir Robert (then Mr.) Finlay defended Sir W. Call, who was a shareholder in the Panama and Venezuela Mining Company, and whose valet purchased a ship, named the *Justitia*, for several thousand pounds. This ship, furnished with shot and shell, went to sea, and afterwards sailed west and engaged in battle with a Venezuelan vessel. Sir Edward Clarke prosecuted as Solicitor-General. Sir Robert Finlay based his defence of Sir W. Call on his interpretation of section 11 of the Foreign Enlistment Act. He maintained that "the essence of any hostile expedition was the fighting element of men," and that "the Act had been passed in special circumstances—namely, in view of the Fenian raids into Canada from the United States." Lord Justice (then Mr. Justice) A. L. Smith did not agree with this interpretation of the section in his summing up, and the jury, in considering their verdict on Sir W. Call separately, as directed by the Judge, disagreed and were discharged. The first-named prisoner, General Sandoval, however, was found guilty. He had purchased the shot and shell in Liverpool and engaged in battle with a Venezuelan ship. On appeal for sentence the Court decided to imprison him for one month as a first-class misdemeanant, and to impose a fine of 500*l.* and the costs of the prosecution. This case will form the ground on which the Treasury will proceed. It is noteworthy that Lord Justice A. L. Smith, in giving judgment against Sandoval, said it was the first prosecution under the Act, but the Court desired it to be understood that in the case of "any person hereafter committing the offence, the sentence would not be so mitigated." The fact that the Attorney-General, and perhaps the Solicitor-General also, will take charge of the prosecution in the police court—a course followed only on very exceptional occasion—has further helped to show the world that the Government take a very serious view of the matter, and that the trial is not to be a mere form. The attitude of the British here in London, the head-quarters of jingoism, as elsewhere, is one of suspense. They are not prepared to regard Dr. Jameson as a hero or the reverse. They will wait to hear what is to be said authoritatively for and against him before deciding whether they ought to admire or condemn him.

THE LIBERAL SUCCESSES.

Next in importance to the opening of another, I am afraid I cannot say the concluding, chapter in the Transvaal book, are the quite remarkable victories that the Liberal party have gained this week at the polls. Mr. Goschen said at a meeting in the country a few days ago, that party-spirit is dormant. That is largely true, but there is still enough of the old Adam left in the sorely-afflicted Liberal party to rejoice at the checks they have been able to administer to Lord Salisbury's Government in the North, in the Midlands, and in the South.

THE NEW MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

The appointment of Mr. Francis Charles Le Marchant to succeed Mr. Bertram Wodehouse Currie as a member of the Council of the Secretary of State for India came as a great surprise. In the clubs where Anglo-Indians foregather members have been asking each other to-day who and what is Mr. Le Marchant. There was no necessity to ask the same question in the City Club, the great rendezvous of London merchants and bankers, but even there, I am told, some astonishment was expressed that someone prominently connected with Indian trade or finance was not chosen for the post. It would be invidious perhaps to mention names, but there are many gentlemen of Indian experience now in England with special qualifications which Mr. Le Marchant, however able he may be, does not possess. After industrious research and inquiry I have discovered that the new Councillor was born 53 years ago, that he belongs to an old Guernsey family, and is descended from a distinguished soldier, Peter Le Marchant, who was President of the States and Lieutenant-Governor of Guernsey in the thirteenth century ; that he is a son of the late Sir Devis Le Marchant, Bart., a former subordinate Minister and Chief Clerk to the House of Commons ; that he was educated at Eton and Balliol College, Oxford, where he was 1st class in classics ; that he belongs to the mercantile firm of H. S. Lefevre and Co., of Copthall Buildings, and that he is a director of the Baring Estate Company, Limited, and of that highly respectable institution, the National Provincial Bank of England. As he is a member of Brooks's presumably he is in politics a Liberal of the old-fashioned type. As to his views about currency questions I have no positive information, but his name does not appear in the list of supporters of the Bimetallic League, which is pretty exhaustive, and, perhaps, I shall be safe in concluding that, like his predecessor, he is in favour of maintaining unimpaired that monetary system under which according to its adherents England has become great, glorious, and rich.

MR. BRIGHT'S STATUE.

Mr. Labouchere has given notice of a very cruel question. He intends next week to ask the First Commissioner of Works whether his attention has been called to "a statue purporting to be of the late Mr. John Bright" in the Central Lobby, and whether it is to remain there. Fortunately, this is England and not France. If a similar question had been put in the French Chamber, the sculptor in duty bound would have sent Mr. Labouchere a challenge, and fancy what a poor place the world would be to live in without the senior member for Northampton to amuse mankind by his genial cynicism and daring attacks on high-placed mortals. When the Duke of Devonshire unveiled Mr. Alfred Gilbert's statue of the great Parliamentary orator some dissatisfaction was expressed with it as a work of art, but no one went so far as Mr. Labouchere, who evidently would like it to be hidden away in the crypt. *Ars est celare artem*, as the eminent statesman once replied to some member who complained of a picture belonging to the nation being deposited in a cellar. Mr. Gilbert is not the only sculptor who has failed in pleasing John Bright's admirers. There is in the library of the National Liberal Club a bust of the reformer that Mr. Labouchere must wish to throw out of the window every time he visits that establishment. I forget now the name of the genius who is responsible for the waste of so much good marble, but he was not, like Mr. Gilbert, an R. A.

THE POET LAUREATE'S SALARY.

If Mr. Labouchere's question about the Bright statue—apparently "bright" in more senses than one—is unkind, what must we think of Mr. Parker Smith, the Unionist Member for Partick, and brother of the Private Secretary to your Viceroy ? Everybody will remember the astonishment caused by Mr. Austin's poem glorifying "Dr. Jim" for his famous ride. Mr. Parker Smith, last night, asked Mr. Balfour as First Lord of the Treasury out of what funds the Poet Laureate received his salary, and what was its amount ; whether any Minister was responsible for his actions, and if not whether in view of recent events the Government would consider the desirability of submitting the political utterances of the Laureate, previous to publication, to the Lord Chamberlain or some other Minister of the Crown. Why not to the ex-bank clerk who now adorns the office of Examiner of Plays ! Mr. MacNeill, with less seriousness than Mr. Parker, Smith interposed to inquire "whether it was not the case that the utterances, political or otherwise, of a Poet Laureate were always privileged inasmuch as he held office in substitution for the Court jester or King's fool." Mr. Balfour ignoring Mr. MacNeill's curiosity "understood" that the salary of the Poet Laureate is £70 a year, and that it is charged on the Civil List. "I do not think," the right hon. gentleman replied, "there is" any department of the Government specially qualified to exercise poetical censorship." Poor Mr. Austin, how his sensitive nature—all minor poets of course are sensitive—must be wounded by the brutalities of his matter of fact critics ! In present circumstances his lot, like that of the humble policeman, is not a happy one, and he perhaps wishes that Lord Salisbury had after all bestowed the bays upon one of the other illustrious versifiers who, with so much modesty, urged their claims to the Laureateship.

BIMETALLISM.

The text of the motion that Mr. Herbert Whitely, the Conservative Member for Ashton-under-Lyne, hopes to move on the 17th proximo, is as follows :—"That this House is of opinion that the establishment of International Bimetallism would be beneficial to the best interests of this country, and urges upon the Government the advisability of doing all in their power to secure by International Agreement the use of gold and silver." The terms of the resolution were settled yesterday at a conference of members interested in the subject, and the debate is looked forward to with much interest by Bimetallists, who probably think that it may tend to revive public interest in the currency question.

INDIAN TOBACCO.

The first of the three lectures to be delivered at the Imperial Institute in connection with the Indian Section of the Society of Arts was on the subject of "The Tobacco Industry in India and the Far East ;" and attracted a large audience. Owing to the unavoidable absence of the Marquis of Lorne, who has been suddenly called to the Continent, your late Governor, Lord Harris, presided, and he made an appropriate chairman, for apart from the interest he naturally takes in the industrial development of India he is one of those landlords who have been enterprising enough to make experiments in tobacco growing in this country, and who, as his speech on the subject in the House of Lords some years ago showed, has collected a great deal of useful information about what at one time was a large industry in these isles. The lecturer, Mr. C. Tripp, has no personal acquaintance with India, but he lived for nearly ten years in Sumatra, and he is recognised in the city as an authority on tobacco production in the Eastern Archipelago. His experience entitles him to be listened to with attention, and although as a native speaker, Mr. C. Krishna Menon, showed India is not quite so backward as some persons suppose, his advice will doubtless be carefully considered by the Indian authorities. Mr. Tripp's idea is that if the quality of Indian tobacco is to be improved the methods of cultivation must be improved, and as a Sumatra man he necessarily maintains that India cannot do better than "imitate the example of the most prosperous tobacco-producing country in the world." The slow growth of the industry in India compared with other countries appears to Mr. Tripp to be attributable rather to a lack of individual enterprise than to "any permanent defects in the available natural agents." One of the weakest points in your system according to the lecturer is that the cultivation is too much in the hands of the natives with their inadequate methods. In India, moreover, the "topping," that is, breaking off the buds or the blossoms at the crown of the plant to prevent it from flowering, and to increase the substance of the leaves, is, he thinks, performed too early. He also holds that in India the newly-reaped tobacco is exposed to sun and light longer than is required. In short, he maintains that if the cultivation of Indian tobacco is to be brought to a state of "even tolerable efficiency," the importation of capital and labour from the West is a preliminary condition of such improvement." By labour I suppose he means skilled European supervision, for in that paradise of tobacco growers the labour employed is "native," using that somewhat abused word to comprise Chinese, Malays, and Tamils. By the way, Sumatra is not a paradise for the Chinamen, who are as much detested by the Dutch as the Uitlanders of Johannesburg are disliked by the Dutch of the Transvaal, and even more badly treated. The result is that when the Celestials have accumulated their little "pile" they shake the dust of Sumatra off their feet, and return to their own country or settle down in the English possessions across the Straits of Malacca. One fact mentioned by Mr. Tripp is worth notice, namely, the growing use of Sumatra tobacco as leaves for Indian-made cigars. He believes that in course of time the two countries may mutually contribute to each other's prosperity A useful discussion followed, the speakers including the Hon. H. S. Strutt, M.P., who was enthusiastic in his praise of Borneo tobacco, in which, as he admitted he is interested. Sir George Birdwood, who treated the subject from a scientific point of view, and Mr. Magnus Mowat, formerly of Bombay, who is on the board of the Sumatra Company, with which the lecturer is connected. Bombay capitalists are celebrated for their enterprise. Might it not be worth their while, with the facts as to the success of the Sumatra companies before them, to consider whether tobacco cultivation in India under proper conditions would not afford them a remunerative investment ?

I understand that the article in the March number of the *New Review*, entitled "The Revision of the Indian Tariff," and signed "Imperialist," is from the pen of a well-known writer on Indian historical subjects.

On dit that Mr. Astor, the wealthy proprietor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, is to marry Lady Randolph Churchill. The rumour comes from Paris, and I mention it for what it may be worth. It has not passed unnoticed that at the dinner party given by the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury, on Wednesday, previous to her ladyship's first political reception, Mr. Astor was one of the guests. Mr. Buckle, the editor of the *Times*, kept Mr. Astor in countenance. Sir Frank Lockwood seems to have been the only Liberal present at the reception, and his friends are asking him it he was invited because he continued to be Solicitorf General for sometime after the present Ministry was formed. I happened to be in the House of Lords on Monday evening, when Lord Salisbury, in reply to Lord Stanley of Alderley's speech on the subject of the price of bread in Protectionist France, gave what ought to be the *coup-de-grace* to the movement that is directed with characteristic courage by Mr. "Jim" Lowther. But one cannot help feeling a certain amount of sympathy for the individuals who think that the only salvation for English agriculture is to be found in measures, which Lord Salisbury tells them cannot be adopted in this country "during any period which it is material for us to consider." The *St. James's Gazette*, whose editor will not be asked to dinner at No. 20, Arlington Street, is constrained to point out that Lord Salisbury spoke rather differently from this when he was asking the electors to return his party to power. The Protectionist, Fair Trader, or whatever his latest name may be, inclined to resent being kicked downstairs, although admitting that it was all very well for the noble Marquis to dissemble his love. When Lord Salisbury made his statement in the gilded chamber, the Duke of Devonshire and Lord James of Hereford sat on the Treasury Bench. I thought they looked better pleased than did some of the noble lords behind them. As for Lord Salisbury, he spoke in an unusually low voice, and seemed in equally low spirits. Perhaps it was the embarrassing attitude of the Sultan in regard to Egypt that was the cause of his lordship's apparent depression.

A Durban telegram on Thursday says : The *Natal Advertiser* remarks that the prosecution of the Reform Committee seems to be at a deadlock, and that it would not be surprising [to see the whole trial collapse. The Transvaal seemed to realize that a difficult task had been undertaken, and was beginning to see that the success of the proceedings against the accused would be the worst thing that could happen. Nominal punishment would be a farce in the extreme, and would provoke the resentment of Europe. Therefore the journal would not be surprised to fine the prosecution dropped.

Writing from Cape Town on Thursday, a correspondent announces that the Farmers' Congress has passed a resolution in which, while disapproving of Dr. Jameson's raid, it expresses the opinion that the Outlanders have just cause of complaint, and that until their grievances are redressed the strained relations between the Transvaal Government and the Outlanders will remain a menace to the peace of Africa. The *Cape Times* says : "No doubt, at this juncture, with recent memories fresh in mind, the Rand will take what it can get and be thankful, but we repeat that even the amplest gas and water citizenship will be farcical, if it is meant to be a final settlement of the Outlanders' claims. However, these things, as well as the President's exeat to England, lie in the lap of the Hollanders and their German allies."

"There is nothing new under the sun," says the Psalmist, but he reckoned without his host and Minister Barazzuoli, who has had the luminous idea of taxing the brain of Italy. As the law until now has stood, the publisher who acquires a work has all rights for eighty years, when it becomes public property. The Minister has proclaimed by Royal decree, which has yet to be approved by Parliament, that after the eighty years the privilege will be extended to the heirs of the author, so that Alessandro Manzoni, whose "Promessi Sposi," published first in 1827, cannot be printed now without paying Rechiedei, the proprietor, but after 1907 any one could reproduce it gratis. Gioacchino Rossini, the great composer, left by will the proceeds of "The Barber of Seville" to go towards the maintenance of a musical academy at his birthplace, Pesaro, which academy is now under the direction of the composer Mascagni. "The Barber of Seville" was represented the first time on February 16th, 1816, so that without the law of Minister Barazzuoli, after the 16th of this month the academy would have remained without funds, as the opera would have been public property. But with the new law the proceeds go to the Government, which would use them ordinarily to improve literature, art, etc., but in this particular case they will be left to the academy.

Jabez Spencer Balfour's appeal for a new trial on the one point that there was not any evidence to go to the jury on the count for applying to his own use money belonging to a public company, came on to-day in the Queen's Bench before Justices Day, Wills, and Wright. The Attorney-General, who appeared for the prosecution in support of the conviction, said that the charge against the convict was that he had added to £57,000, which was the purchase-money for certain property now known as Whitehall Court, the sum of £20,000, and that this latter sum was secretly divided between Balfour and a solicitor named Wright. He submitted on the evidence in the case there was ample proof of a fraudulent receipt of this money by Balfour. The learned counsel then went through the evidence at the trial to prove his contention. Mr. Ruegg, for Balfour, submitted that there was no evidence of any criminal act on the part of Balfour. He had taken the £20,000, referred to as a commission which he had earned for valuable consideration. Mr. John O'Connor followed on the same side in support of the rule, which their lordships ultimately discharged.

According to the *Pall Mall's* Paris correspondent, to-day, there are not wanting evidences of the severity of the political crisis. Round the Luxembourg, where the sitting of the Senate is to be held later in the afternoon, there is an atmosphere of profound excitement, and, moreover, a strong detachment of troops has been brought into the neighbourhood. This course has been adopted at the special request of M. Loubet, the President of the Senate. According to the Constitution, he is entrusted with the military defence of the Upper Chamber, and not even the Minister of War could countermand any order he may think it necessary to give. On this occasion M. Louvet has thought fit to take very stringent measures to protect Senators from any possible aggression on the part of an excited populace. Not only are there large bodies of troops—kept out of sight, it is true—in the immediate neighbourhood of the Luxembourg, but soldiers are crowded into the cellars of the palace. In the lobbies of the Senate, to-day, there is a very general impression that whatever may be the result of the collision between the two Chambers, the present imbroglio must certainly bring about a Presidential crisis. I have just met M. Constans, who tells me that complete disagreement exists as to the action which the Republican groups of the Senate will adopt this afternoon. The three Republican groups met this morning to consider a statement to explain why it was inadvisable to interpellate the Government ; and after much discussion the Left Centre adopted the declaration which is to be read by M. Demole, protesting again Ministerial acts, but agreeing to co-operate in the Legislative action of the Government with the other Republican groups. Numerous deputies on their arrival at the Luxembourg have been asked to show their medals of indentification before being admitted. The public galleries are crammed.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Lieut.-Col. F. H. King ; Lieut.-Col. H. Walpole ; Rev. Horace Waller ; Mr. J. Deasy ; Mr. C. V. Morgan ; M. Houssaye ; "Bill Nye"; and Lady Elizabeth Douglas.

THE North Borneo State Cigar Syndicate, a small company formed to introduce Borneo cigars to the English consumer, reports a fairly good business last year, with the result of a dividend of 5 per cent.

THE KHANDALLA MANŒUVRES.

FIRST DAY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

KHANDALLA, MARCH 14.

NO. 1 CAMP.

THE sun rose on a transformed Khandalla this morning. The sleepy little hollow, nestling in the bosom of the hills, was roused from its wonted calm, and the steep verdure-clad walls that surround it rang to the blare of bugles and the heavy tramp of armed men. As day dawned the growing light revealed long lines of sleeping soldiers in the bivouac near the station, while on the platform the native regiments formed up as the sepoys poured forth from the trains. The valley was soon alive with swarming figures. Corps after corps marched to the camping grounds, piled arms and fell out, as the smoke from the fires rose through the still air and told of the cooks at work. Staff officers hurried to and fro, conducting regiments to the spots selected for their bivouacs or pointing out to commanding officers the limits of the ground entrusted to them for defence. Commissariat mules passed by in long files, bearing the men's kits, or *mussacks* to be filled with water from the various wells ; a festive animal occasionally relieving the monotony by his vigorous protests against the indignity of being handled by strange sepoys. A babel of sounds rose on every side ; hoarse words of command, the deep tones of the British soldiers mingling with the higher-pitched voices of their native comrades ; while the clear notes of the bugles shrilled through all. The General Officer was everywhere ; from corps to corps he galloped over ground that the average mortal would cross at a very deliberate walk, but it would require more than broken ground to stop General Gatacre.

And above all, frowning and precipitous, rises abruptly the rugged hill that is to be the prominent feature of our little campaign. "Old Twenty-seven eighty-five" is already familiarly known in camp from its number in the official map ; but in this case familiarity breeds little contempt as we gaze at the steep slopes up which we must climb. Clad almost to the summit with brilliantly green foliage, the crest stands out boldly, brown and scarred. Along its length tiny figures clear against the sky-line show where the working parties are labouring to prepare a track, for pack animals at least, over apparently impassable ground. The scene is as martially picturesque as an artist could desire, though the white walls of tents are lacking to add a brighter touch. For this is to be

NO MERE PICNIC ;

the conditions as nearly approach those of war-time as is possible ; officers and men fare alike, for couch the ground, for roof a *tente d'abris* in camp, the sky as outposts. The General, always thoughtful of the comfort of his troops, has provided for each man an extra blanket, two of which sewn together and arranged on sticks form a slight covering from the dew and sun for as many men, and soldier and sepoy to-day blessed him in their hearts as they crept under this shelter and hid from the fierce rays of the sun. For it was hotter than we have felt it for many a month past in Bombay.

From the full and clear memorandum published by the General Officer Commanding, and reproduced at length in the columns of this paper, most people are acquainted with the task we have before us. General Gatacre's aim is to make it as little like a promenade for mere amusement as possible, but to test to the full the energy, knowledge and intelligence of each individual officer, and the discipline and physical powers of every man. He combines with this instruction valuable to all, deduced from the wealth of his

corps; and rumour hath it that after Sir George's recent inspection of the battalion, Colonel Main could have had any post he wished for for the asking. The present efficiency of the regiment, as seen in camp, is a sufficient proof of his exertions.

THE OPERATIONS BEGIN.

As I write, the serious work of the campaign has begun. On the crest, the continuous and irregular crackling of musketry shows that the enemy are in force; while the deep boom of the mountain guns and the sharper peal of the rifles of the covering parties re-echo like thunder from peak to peak. The clatter of picks is heard from the side of the hill; and now and then the bugle-calls, softened by distance, float gently down on the breeze. Ere sunset the working and covering parties will come in; while the outposts remain all night to guard the sleeping camp.

THE GOVERNOR DESIGNATE OF MADRAS.

EARLY on Saturday morning last, Sir Arthur Havelock, the Governor Designate of Madras, and late Governor of Ceylon, who was a passenger by the mail steamer Peninsular, was welcomed to Bombay by the principal officials and heads of departments. The mail steamer was signalled about half-past six o'clock, and reached her moorings before the time fixed for his Excellency's landing, in connection with which there was, as might be expected, much bustle and excitement. The men of the Public Health Department had made the Apollo Bunder and its approaches look more than usually clean and tidy. The hack victoria drivers, who are generally a source of annoyance to unoffending pedestrians, were, owing to the vigilant supervision of Inspector Roberts and his men, on their good behaviour within the limits of their stand at the bunder. Superintendent Ingram, of the Dock Police, assisted by Inspector Holdway, of the Water Police, was able to preserve order and decorum in and about the passengers' pavilion. A full detachment of the Governor's body-guard, who presented a smart appearance in their new uniform, was drawn up near the Refreshment Rooms, flanked on their right by the guard-of-honour, under the command of Major A. Smith, furnished by the 22nd Regiment N. I. Two Government House carriages, drawn by four horses, with outriders, and one carriage-and-pair were kept ready at the bunder for Sir Arthur Havelock and the members of his staff. About 7-30 a.m., Admiral Drummond, Commanding the East India Station, proceeded on board the mail boat to greet Sir Arthur Havelock, and spent some time in conversation with him. Soon afterwards, a deputation, consisting of Major Owen, Military Secretary to Lord Sandhurst, the Hon. Mr. G. W. Vidal, Chief Secretary to Government, Captain Walton, Aide-de-Camp to Lord Sandhurst, and Captain Chandler, R. I. M., boarded the mail steamer to escort the Governor Designate to the bunder. Meanwhile, the heads of departments and others assembled in the passengers pavilion, among them being Mr. J. M. Campbell, C.I.E., Collector of Bombay, Mr. A. Wingate, C.I.E., Commissioner of Customs, Mr. R. H. Vincent, C.I.E., Commissioner of Police, Major Swann, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Colonel Mayhew, Commanding R. A., Major S. Smith, of the Royal Irish Rifles, the Hon. Mr. T. D. Little, C.I.E., Secretary to Government, P. W. D., Captain Anderson, Commissariat Officer, Mr. Ghelnabhai Haridas, Sheriff of Bombay, Mr. T. W. Cuffe, Commanding Bombay Light Horse, Colonel O Selby, R. E., Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Hughes, Principal Medical Officer, Surgeon-Major H. Cooke, Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, Brigade-Surgeon-Lieut.-Colonel Gallway, Mr. J. Monteath, Mr. W. L. Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. Geary, Mr. Louis Penny, Captain Muler, Captain Jennings, &c.

At 8 a.m., H. M. S. Plassey fired a salute of seventeeen guns as the steam launch Bee, with the Governor Designate and the deputation, passed by. As the Bee neared the landing-steps, Colonel Mayhew and Major Swann went down the stone staircase and greeted Sir [illegible] of seventeen guns. [illegible] up the passage covered with scarlet broadcloth, the Hon. Mr. Vidal presented to him some of the officials present, with whom he shook hands. Accompanied by Colonel Mayhew and Major Swann, his Excellency went out and inspected the guard-of-honour, who presented arms. On his returning to the passengers' pavilion, a procession of carriages was formed, which, escorted by the sowars of the body-guard, drove to Government House, Malabar Point. In the first carriage, drawn by four horses, were Sir Arthur and Lady Havelock, Major Owen, Military Secretary to Lord Sandhurst, and Lord Herbert Scott, Aide-de-Camp to Sir Arthur Havelock. In the second carriage, drawn by four horses, were Major Romilly, Military Secretary to Sir Arthur Havelock, and Mrs. Romilly. Captain Portal, Aide-de-Camp, and Captain Walton, Aide-de-Camp to Lord Sandhurst. The third carriage and pair accommodated other members of the staff. His Excellency, Sir Arthur Havelock, accompanied by Lady Havelock and the staff, will leave here from the Victoria Terminus for Madras by the Raichore Mail this evening.

DEATH OF A P. AND O. CAPTAIN.

WE regret to learn that a telegram was received in Bombay, on Saturday last, announcing the death of Captain H. T. Weighell, of the P. and O. s. s. Clyde, which sad event occurred at Venice on Friday evening last. Captain Weighell, although a gentleman of quiet and unobtrusive disposition, was a well-known figure in Bombay society, and was much esteemed for his genial social qualities. He married about four years ago, and since had a residence on Cumballa Hill. The deceased was about 52 years old, and had been in the P. and O. Company's service for some thirty years. About fifteen years ago he was first placed in command of vessels running between Bombay and China. Latterly he commanded the P. and O. s. s. Siam, which then used to run between Bombay and Aden. He was subsequently transferred to the Thames. Over a year ago he was placed in command of the s. s. Clyde, which has been running between Bombay and Venice, Brindisi, and London. On Saturday, the 1st ult., while indisposed from an affection of the lungs, he left Bombay in command of the Clyde. He got worse on the voyage, and died at Venice of pneumonia. Much sympathy will be felt with Mrs. Weighell in her sad bereavement, who did not accompany her husband on the last voyage, and has been residing in Bombay. On Saturday afternoon and yesterday, in respect to the memory of the deceased, all the P. and O. vessels and the flag-staffs of the P. and O. offices had their flags half-mast high.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 28TH FEBRUARY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Peninsular, Captain R. N. Briscoe, with the Overland Mails of the 28th February, arrived in harbour at daylight on Saturday. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Alderton, Miss	Larminie, Mr, Mrs and Miss
Bailey, Miss	Lemotte, Mr, and Miss R
Barry, Miss	Lysaght, Miss
Brewin, Mr and Mrs, master and 2 children	McCracken, Mr, Mrs & child
Brockman, Mr D Drake	Millard, Mr, Mrs, inft & child
Brockman, Miss D	Moore, Mrs
Clerk, Mr	Nicholas, Mrs A S
Duck, Miss	Norton, Miss F
Ekins, Mr G W B	Ogden, Mr
Ellis, Mr	Portal, Capt
Ford, Mr E J	Romilly, Maj and Mrs
Fryer, Capt L C	Richardson, Mr L
Gerling, Mr	Richardson, Mrs
Havelock, Sir A and Lady	Roe, Mr and Mrs
Johnstone, Mr and Mrs H H D	Scott, Capt Lord
Karim Munchi Set	Smith, Mr
Kelley, Mr G	Stevenson, Lieut F W
Lane, Miss	Stuart, Mr A
	Woolmer, Mrs

FROM BRINDISI.

Arnold, Mr and Mrs	Karim Munshi, wife, and mother-in-law.
Bird, Major	Lang, Mr and Mrs
Chapman, Mr	Lee, Mr, and Mrs
Cooling, Rev and Mrs	Macdonald, Mr
Crompton, Mr E	Moferiey, Mr
Falconer, Mr A	Richards, Mr A
Fry, Miss	Roach, Capt
Gladstone, Mr A	Sharpe, Mrs
Herbert, Major L	Shorrock, Mrs
Hutchinson, Mr, and Mrs	

FROM ISMAILIA.

Blundell, Mrs	Finlay, Mr
Cunningham, Mr	Gay, Mr
Eckman, Mr	

ARRIVAL OF R. I. M. S. CLIVE WITH THE DUBLIN FUSILIERS.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Clive, under the command of Captain T. G. R. Finny, arrived in harbour on Saturday morning, from Karachi, which port she left on the 11th instant, with the 2nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers and details, consisting of 11 officers, 2 ladies, 473 non-commissioned officers and men, 7 women, 20 children, 13 Native details, and 64 followers. The 2nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers landed at the Sassoon Dock, on Saturday, and proceeded to the Colaba Infantry Barracks, where they have taken the place of the Royal Irish Rifles, who have left for Poona. The following are the names of the officers:—Lieutenant-Colonel C. D. Cooper, Captain and Mrs. R. A. Rooth, Lieutenant and Mrs. R. M. Swift, Lieutenant G. Chrystie, Lieutenant J. Harcourt, Lieutenant C. C. Todd, 2nd Lieutenant H. J. Kinsman, 2nd Lieutenant G.N. Corry, and 2nd Lieutenant P. McClear, 2nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers; Surgeon-Captain T. Stoney, A. M. Staff; and Lieutenant C. E. Harrington, No. 6 Bo. M. Battery.

THE LATE DISASTROUS FIRE AT THE STORES.

HAVING obtained full discretionary powers from the Home Board, Major Hildebrand, the Director of the Army and Navy Stores, has refused the offers made him for the purchase of the site, and has given orders to Messrs. Gostling and Morris for the building partially destroyed by Wednesday's fire to be re-constructed. Mr. James Morris, who was to proceed home, for a twelve months' holiday by the Caledonia was the member of the firm who designed the building and superintended its erection, and he has therefore deemed it his duty to relinquish his holiday in order to supervise the re-construction of the premises. Singularly enough only a short time ago the fire insurance companies had agreed to raise the premium of the Army and Navy Stores, and of another large place of business in the town, at the expiration of the term for which the current premiums were paid.

With the last issue of the *English Mail* the enterprising publishers have issued a special supplement, containing the description of the fire given in the *Bombay Gazette* of Thursday last, and illustrated by an excellent view of the scene at 8 a.m. on the morning of the fire, engraved by the half-tone block process, from a photograph taken by Mr. E. Taurine.

MR. MEHTA AND THE CORPORATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Surely there may appear to be something in the statement so frequently made about Mr. P. M. Mehta that he leads the Corporators by the nose, as though they had no brains to think for themselves. I think the agenda papers are sent round to all the Councillors in time enough for their preparation, and yet it may look strange that they or some of them should appear to delegate their part of thinking on the Municipal matters to Mr. Mehta and follow him like so many goats. Do not they mostly come unprepared? May I quote an instance of this kind exhibited even at the last meeting of the Corporation: In the matter of a shop in the Crawford Markets. Dr. Katrak, who, I think, usually thinks for himself, moved an amendment (to the official proposal) calling for papers in connection with the subject. "Mr. Mehta thought that the matter was within the province of the Standing Committee and the Commissioner," and that, therefore, the Corporation, it may appear, had no right to interfere. To this the Corporation succumbed! If there was no interfering in this matter on the part of the Corporation, then where was the use of bringing that matter to it at all. Was it for the farcical nodding of assent or of raising hands? There was certainly much in what Dr. Katrak said in favour of calling for papers, but no! the oracle opes his mouth, and the Corporation loses its wits in amazement!—Yours, &c.,

CIVIS.

March 14.

CRUELTY PREVENTION OF

THE following is the list of prize-winners from the students of the local Colleges and High Schools who have competed for the prize essay on the religious and moral duty of kindness to animals under the auspices of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The prizes of Rs. 30 each, which will be in the shape of books, will be distributed to the successful essayist by Mrs. Gatacre on Tuesday, the 24th instant, at the Novelty Theatre on the occasion of the annual general meeting of the Society:—

Anjumani-Islam High School, essayist No. 1, Mr. Sayad Nizamoodin Sayad Mohindin; Alexandra Native Girls' High School, essayist No. 4, Bai Shirin Hormazsha Commissariat; Byculla Schools (B. E. Society) essayist No. 4, Mr. George Ives; Byramjee Jeejeebhoy P. L. Institution essayist No. 7, Mr. Maneckjee Jamsetjee Mistry; Cathedral High School, essayist No. 8, Mr. McEwan Alexander; Cathedral Girls' School, essayist No. 1, Miss Margaret Cole; Elphinstone College (B. A. Class) essayist No. 3, Mr. Thakore Motilal Shunkerlal; Elphinstone College, (Freshmen class) essayist No. 19, Mr. Hormasji Manecjee Mody; Elphinstone College, Freshmen class, Ladies, essayist, No. 17, Miss Jaiji Sorabjee Patuck; Elphinstone High School, essayist No. 35, Mr. Thakore Shunker Venayak; Fort High School, first essayist No. 22, Mr. Bomonsha Dossabhoy Guzder; Fort High School, second essayist No. 20, Mr. Cursetjee Merwanjee Engineer; Free General Assembly's Institution, first essayist No. 3, Mr. V. S. Sohoni; Free General Assembly's Institution, second essayist, No. 29, Mr. G. C. B. Lobo; Girton House High School, essayist No. 1, Bai Piroja Dhunjeebhoy Mehta; Goculdas Tejpal High School, essayist No. 4, Mr. G. C. Betai; Girls' High School, Girgaum, essayist No. 5, Miss Lucia Bierce Fuller; J. N. Petit Parsee Orphanage, essayist No. 1, Mr. Dinsha Dadabhoy Mistry; John Connon High School, essayist No. 17, Mr. F. Simmonds; The New High School, essayist No. 7, Mr. Jehangirsha Manecksha Taliarkhan; Proprietary High School, essayist No, 1, Mr. Jehangir Bomonjee Panthakey; St. Peter's Boys' High School, essayist Mr. Halmeyer Thorpe; Robert Money School, essayist No. 8, Mr. R. G. Pradhan; Scottish High School, essayist No. 2, Mr. Sassoon Nissim; Sir J. J. P. B. Institution, essayist No. 5, Mr. Rustamjee Nusservanjee Driver; Veterinary College, essayist No. 8, Mr. H. V. Kulkarni; Young Ladies' High School, essayist No. 3, Bai Piroja Jamsetjee Boomia; Broach High School, essayist No. 19, Mr. Padamjee Ardeshir Camdin; Zoroastrian Girls' School, Fort, No. 4, Bai Bachoobai Jamshedji Bahadurji; Zoroastrian Girls' School, Chandanwady, No. 4, Navajbai Cursetji Fitter; Zoroastrian Girls' School, Mazagon, No. 1, Gulbai Nowroji Gandevia

BOMBAY SAILING ASSOCIATION.

THE following are the handicap allowances and result of the third race sailed for the Cup presented by Mr. J. Marshall on Saturday last. Ships' boat with Kiralyne and Tomtit started at 3-0 p.m.; all the others at 3-30 p.m.:—

Boats' Name.	Handicap. M	S	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H	M	S	Corrected Time. H	M	S
Magdala's Cutter ...	35	20	Lieut R A Nugent, R N	4	41	53	1	5	33
Plassy's Cutter ..	36	20	Comdr W H Taylor, R N	4	43	34	1	7	14
Tomtit	34	12	Mr K H Hopkins.	4	46	53	1	12	41
Kiralyne ...	33	29	Mr E Comber ...	4	47	10	1	13	41
Kismet	4	16	Mr W P Symonds	4	51	20	1	17	4
Isca	7	59	Capt W F Potts..	4	58	34	1	20	35
Red Rose...	10	41	Mr C E Palmer...	4	58	50	1	18	9
Melody	Scr		Mr J B K Macbeth	5	0	30	1	30	30
Eileen	14	32	Surg-Major H W Boyd	5	1	10	1	16	38
Janetta ...	6	50	Lieut R St J Gillespie, R E	5	1	46	1	24	56
Senta	19	57	Mr E S Luard ..	5	7	20	1	17	23
Mannikin...	14	58	Capt S J Chamier, R E.....	5	8	21	1	23	23

1st Magdala's Cutter take the Cup, having won two out of the three races; 2nd Plassy's Cutter. Course sailed No. 4.

THE MARRIAGE arranged between Major Oswald Ball, the Welsh Regiment, and Madelina, eldest daughter of the late G. E. Lance, B. C. S., will take place on April 22.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allay all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Government of India are restoring the contributions levied under financial stress from the North-West and Central Provinces. The former receives five lakhs and the latter Rs. 4,30,000. In each instance the provinces have suffered from scarcity, and the balances at their credit are much lower than they should be under normal conditions.

THE number of Kafirs who have sought refuge in Chitral in consequence of the pressure brought to bear upon them by the Afghans is comparatively small, and no difficulty will be experienced in dealing with them. They belong mostly to the villages in the Bashgol Valley. The Amir seems to have Southern Kafiristan as well as the Eastern districts now under control.

WE learn that the capital outlay on the Orissa canals since 1890-91 has amounted to Rs. 18,17,101, of which three lakhs and a-half were expended in 1894-95, mostly on the re-modelling of flood embankments and the construction of distributaries. Of new distributaries 326 miles have been opened since 1890-91, making an aggregate of 1,091 miles now in use. The net revenue derived from Bengal canals during last year was Rs. 1,87,541. A large recovery of arrears of water rates was effected during the year which opened with an unrealised balance of Rs. 1,72,235 and closed with that balance reduced to Rs. 77,498. It is significant of the change introduced in the system of revenue management in 1891-92 that the arrears should have been brought down so low, having regard to the fact that at the beginning of that year the uncollected balance amounted to Rs. 4,72,113.

EGYPT seems resolved to dispense with a foreign supply of jute gunnies. We hear that Mr. Floyer's experiments in the cultivation of fibrous plants are succeeding admirably, and that from the results already obtained there is every expectation that a new industry will be added to the manufactures of the country. About sixteen thousand plants are now growing in different parts of Egypt. A few have been cultivated in the garden of the Ministry of Public Works, where the eighteen-months'-old plants have a height of nearly two feet and show signs of a hardy and vigorous growth. Over £70,000 is expended annually by the Khedive's Goverment in the purchase of sacks for the Public Works Department and other branches of the public service.

IT has not been an infrequent experience in the history of our numerous Boundary Commissions, writes a contemporary, to find that when our party had with great exertions managed to reach the trysting place by the date appointed, there has been no one there to meet them and nothing for them to do until the other side chose to put in a leisurely appearance. The Persian Commission, however, which is undertaking the joint settlement of the frontier south of Saistan cannot be charged with lingering on the road, for they arrived at Kohak only three or four days after Colonel Holdich, having had to march all the way from Teheran, a distance of about 1,000 miles, in two months. Considering the dilatory ways that distinguish Persian officials in most respects, this is certainly very unusual and commendable activity. The Persian Commissioner is Mirza Ali Ashrat, a sartip or general of the Persian Army, who was many years ago associated with Colonel St. John's and Sir Frederick Goldsmid's boundary surveys. With him is a cousin of the Shah, and also the Governor of Persian Baluchistan, and other high officials; so that the Teheran Government evidently does not consider the business in hand as a matter of no consequence. Perhaps the hand of Sir Mortimer Durand may be detected in the importance which they are assigning, to the delimitation and the punctuality of their proceedings.

GENERAL BARATIERI, the ill-fated Commander of the Italian troops operating against the Abyssinians, was an old Garibaldian officer, who was brought on to the Italian Army after the [illegible] of United Italy under the House of ardent patriot, and belonged to one of the many secret Societies that flourished when Italy was under the sway of a number of petty tyrants, supported by Austrain bayenets. After the Franco-Austrian compaign of 1859, when the whole of the Italian peninsula took flame and revolted against these hated rulers, young Baratieri became an officer under Garibaldi and one of his first exploits was to surprise a detachment of Neapolitan troops in the service of King Bomba of Naples, and to capture from them a small piece of ordnance of antiquated pattern. This cannon he afterwards used in his skirmishes with the half-hearted Neapolitan soldiery, and thus became known as one of Garibaldi's Artillery officers. When the Regular Army of United Italy was constituted, Baratieri was made an officer in it on the strength of the position he had held under Garibaldi. But the officers of the regular Army were greatly prejudiced against those who gained commissions in this fashion, and Barstieri came in for a full measure of this jealousy. The General, however, had practical experience of war to put against his detractors' theory; and he greatly distinguished himself at the fatal battle of Custozza in 1866, where the Italian troops suffered a crushing defeat at the hands of the Austrians. By his bold front against the enemy, he was able in some measure to cover the Italian rout. Latterly he has served in Africa, and though the generally unsuccessful character of the operations in Abyssinia has been freely ascribed to his want of professional training, his capture of Kassala from the dervishes in 1894 is the most conspicuous exploit that has yet been achieved by the Italian arms in Africa.

WE have heard a good deal about the campaigning round Lake Nyassa of late; but the following extracts from a private letter written from Zomba in January by an officer of Major Edwards' force will have a special interest for the brother officers and comrades of those who have distinguished themselves so notably in Central Africa. Says the writer: . . . "We have been hard at it. First Matapuri and Kumteramanja, and then Zarafi, Mponda, Makanjira, and finally the Arabs at the north end. All the expeditions have gone off well, and I think we have knocked them well this time. We had some good fighting in the Zaraffi expedition and in that with the Arabs at the north end. It was very pleasant for me, having Bradshaw (35th Sikhs) with us; he was so keen and led his men splendidly at Zarafi's. It was a sight to see him and Smith of the 45th Shiks clear the heights: he has been very seedy though, as he got an abscess in his leg, and had to have it operated on. I got the doctor's permission to take him up to Karonga as I thought the six days' voyage on the lakes would do him good. At Karonga he insisted on going to the front and managed with two sticks to be in at the assault of Mlozi's town, and also managed to climb the walls! Since he returned here his leg has completely healed, but he has had several sharp goes of fever. He is returning to India. The Sikhs up at Mlozi's behaved splendidly. It was a large town and we only had 430 men all told, consequently every officer and man had to go on piquet, or rather on blockade. For 57 hours they had to remain at their posts in pouring rain, lying on sodden mud (they couldn't stand up without being shot from the walls). They had no food to eat, as all their cooked rations were soaked by the rain; yet there was not a grumble. When the enemy did break out, they slew them, killing 151 outside the town and 65 inside. They have done some great marches: one of 147 miles in five days. On another occasion we marched at 5 a.m. till 8 p.m., then bivouacked up again at 2 a.m., marched eight miles, ascended a hill 3,200 feet above the plateau with sides so steep that the men had to sling their rifles and help themselves up with their hands; we then dropped down on to the enemy on the other side, attacked, pursued, &c., till noon; we then halted till 2 p.m. and marched back till 9-30 p.m. This we had to do for water. Some of the men taking part in this march had marched 31 miles on the previous day. I think the celerity of our movement has had much to do with our success. We have released any amount of slaves, so the taxpayer in England ought to be pleased . . . Do you know Coape-Smith of the 11th B. L.? He is a grand fellow. In fact the two Smiths are the heroes of our expeditions of 1895."

THE question of how to fill the vacancy when a Lieutenant-General of one of the four Indian Commands proceeds on leave has happily been settled in accordance with the dictates of common-sense and simplicity of arrangement, obeserves a contemporary. Had it been decided that the senior Major-General in all India was to be chosen, all sorts of complications might have been expected. For instance, this year Lieutenant-General Nairne is going on leave; next year Lieutenant-General Lockhart may take his eight months' leave, and Lieutenant-Generals Elles or Clarke may follow suit later on. If the officiating promotion was not to go in the respective Commands we might see the same senior Major-General officiating each successive summer in Bombay, the Punjab, Madras or Bengal. He would move from Command to Commahd and would spend only four months each year in his own District. No chance would be given to other Major-Generals, and this would cause much discontent. If, again, it had been ruled that a Staff Corps vacancy was always to be filled from the Indian Army and a British vacancy from the British Service, it might be impossible to find a Major-General sufficiently senior to discharge the duties of the office. An Indian officer may be junior to a British officer in the same Command, or *vice versa*. On every ground, then, it would seem to be best to acknowledge the claims of seniority in each Command, in which case there can be no supersession within the limits of that Command.

WE hear from the Malakand that it has now been arranged that the transport of all supplies and heavy baggage of the troops moving to and from Chitral in relief is to be provided by the Kaka Khel. This will obviate the necessity of the road being held in force while the movement takes place, and the regiments will march in light order escorting the treasure only. This arrangement shows how admirably the tribesmen are in hand and how perfectly matters have been carried out in connection with the maintaining of communication with Chitral.

THERE are good times coming yet for the Calcutta memsahibs, says a local paper. Exchange has risen, and, strange to say, prices are being reduced in consequence, while the news that an early extinction of the "kalai wallah" is at hand, must bring comfort to many a home. Ladies who do not know the difference between tin and lead, and especially the husbands of such ladies, will be glad to hear that the process of casting aluminium saucepans has been solved, and that the difficulty caused by the high coefficient of contraction of that metal has been got over. In plain language, it has hitherto been impossible to cast saucepans to a given thickness, a rather important matter in a saucepan from the kitchen point of view. Aluminium is now eighteen pence a pound while copper is sixpence a pound; but as the latter metal is more than three times as heavy as aluminium, the price of the former is now under that of copper and may be expected to decrease. The German Emperor, always eager to forward the welfare of the universe, has, it is said, assured himself of the innocuous character of aluminium saucepans, and has caused two doctors attached to the Imperial Health Bureau to be fed daily with fifteen grains of tartrate of aluminium at lunch. They have not suffered any harm but, on the contrary, have gone up several pounds in weight,—a fact, however which seems to emphasize the excellence of the lunch more than anything else.

THE changes which have been made in the Bill amending the Legal Practitioners Act, during its passage through Select Committee, are very considerable. In the first place the Committee arrived at the unanimous conclusion that the only person who ought to be punished under the Act is "the legal practitioner who, out of the fees received from the client, remunerates or promises to remunerate the intermediary for introducing that client's business to him." It is further held that any private arraangement between the client and the tout, with which the practitioner has nothing whatever to do, ought not, *prima facie*, to be interfered or dealt with by the particular law. The result of the adoption of this principle is that the expression of a "tout" is made to mean a person for remuneration from the practitioner in return for mukhtiar who accepts employment from such an agent, or procures or attempts to procure business through him, is made liable to suspension or dismissal by a High Court. Pleaders, however, may be instructed by "any servant, relative, or friend" authorised by a party to a suit to act for him in this behalf. The Select Committee proposes to deal with the professional tout in a manner which will make it difficult for him to follow his disreputable calling with advantage to himself. They observe: "We have been impressed by the necessity, represented from several quarters, of providing for the exercise, of the interests of the public, of some measure of direct control over persons who are notoriously touts; and we think that the practice, which has in some cases actually been adopted, of publishing lists of persons who are touts and to be avoided as such, and of excluding them from the precincts of the courts, should be legalised." Accordingly a new section has been introduced in the Bill embodying this decision. The court or judge will be empowered to issue a special order excluding from the precincts of the court any one whose name is on the list. With the alterations now made on the Bill, we do not see that much harm need be seen in it by the legal profession: that it will do any good is a point on which the public will probably remain gently sceptical.

THE Madras Government are understood to be contemplating a "departure" in the shape of the appointment of "Specialists" to take charge of the distilleries, which are at present confided to the supervision of the local Salt and Abkari Department. It is proposed to obtain specially trained officers from the Inland Revenue Excise Department in England, who being experts in matters relating to distilleries and their supervision, it is believed would make more efficient controllers of excise affairs than the average Salt and Abkari officer, who, without any previous experience, is suddenly placed in charge of a distillery and then as suddenly transferred to some other branch of his multifarious, though somewhat unintellectual duties. Under the new scheme Inland Revenue Excise officers of fifteen years' English service will be permitted to have themselves transferred to the Madras Salt and Abkari Department; at first for a probationary period of one year, and then as a permanency. They will be granted a salary of Rs.600 amonth to commence with, rising in the course of fourteen years to Rs. 1,000 per mensem. And they will be eligible for promotion to the few Deputy Commissioners in the Madras Salt and Abkari Department, worth Rs. 1,2000 to Rs. 1,400 per mensem. Of course English service will be counted in calculating their pensions on the Indian scale. So far good. It is possible that the Madras revenue might a feel a benefit from the proposed change, but it remains to be seen whether efficient Inland Revenue Excise officials will care to exchange their English positions and prospects for the lot of a "salt-wallah" in the service of the Madras Government. Moreover, the Madras Salt Department is already congested and there is a considerable, and almost hopeless, block of promotion; so that English officials would be well advised to pause before they allow themselves to be tempted by the prospects of promotion to a Deputy Commissioner, even with the rupee elevated to the value of a sixteenth part of a sovereign. The Madras Government might also think of the discouragement they will induce amongst their present officials by bringing in a new set of men to make things worse than they now are.

IN going around curves headlights on locomotives being stationary, throw the light straight ahead instead of throwing it so that it covers the track where, of course, the light should be all the time. The automatic headlight is suspended by two pivots, one on top and one on the bottom, so that it can swing freely. From the bottom of the headlight two chains run to the ends of an arm which is connected by a rod that runs to the pilot wheels' truck. When the pilot wheels strike a curve, the outside wheel forges slightly ahead, and this moves the rod and chain enough to move the headlight so that the reflection is cast directly ahead on the track. Out of the total of 1,650 railroad accidents in 1895, about 875 were due to derailments, usually on curves. There is no doubt that a certain percentage of these accidents could have been avoided by the use of an automatic headlight.

DRAFT BILL TO FURTHER AMEND THE INDIAN COINAGE AND PAPER CURRENCY ACTS (XXIII. OF 1870 AND XX. OF 1882).

THE following is the text of a draft Bill to be introduced into the Viceroy's Council:—

Preamble. Whereas it is expedient to provide so that the Rupee Currency of British India may hereafter be based on gold; it is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short Title. Local Extent. Commencement. 1.—This Act may be called The Indian Gold Standard Act. It extends to the the whole of British India, and it shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Acts partly repealed and modified. 2.—The enactments specified in the schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed or modified to the extent and in the manner mentioned in the third column thereof, but no such repeal or modification shall affect anything already done or any right or modification heretofore acquired or undergone under the said enactments or any of them.

Standard Gold. 3.—Wherever Standard Gold is referred to in this Act or in Act XX. of 1882 it shall mean metal containing eleven parts of fine gold and one part of alloy.

Established Gold Par. 4.—The rate of 123·27447 grains troy of Standard Gold for fifteen rupees shall be, and shall be called, the established gold par.

Standard Gold Bars. 5.—Gold received under clause (e) of section 11 of Act XX. of 1882 May, and all gold received under clauses (f) and (g) of that section shall, be made into bars of Standard Gold of such weight as the Governor-General in Council may from time to time by notification in the "Gazette of India" prescribe; but such gold bars shall not weigh less than 8218·3 grains troy each, representing at the established Gold Par one thousand rupees.

Gold Notes. 6.—Notes of ten thousand rupees issued after the passing of this Act shall be called Gold Notes, and, notwithstanding anything in Act XX. of 1882 or in notifications issued under that Act shall not be issued in exchange for coins received under clauses (a) and (c), but only in exchange for coins and bullion received under clauses (e) (f) and (g) of section 11 of Act XX. of 1882; and shall be promissory notes payable at the option of the holder either in current silver coin of the Government of India or in gold. If payment of a gold note shall be required in gold, payment shall be made at the option of the Head

Rupee Notes Commissioner, Commissioner, or Deputy Commissioner of currency as the case may be, either by £666 10s., in full legal tender British gold coin and two rupees and one-half rupee, or by standard gold bars weighing 8218·3 grains troy. Notes of denominations less than ten thousand rupees, the issue of which may be prescribed under Act XX. of 1882, shall be called Rupee Notes, and shall be issued in exchange for coin or bullion received under clauses (a), (c), (e), (f), and (g) of Section 11 of that Act, and shall be payable in current silver coin of the Government of India. Rupee Notes only shall be issued under Section 13 of Act XX. of 1882.

Melting and Assaying Gold. 7.—The Head Commissioner, Commissioners, and Deputy Commissioners may require any bullion or coins received under Section 11, clause, (g), of Act XX. of 1882 to be melted and assayed. Any loss of weight caused by such melting or assay shall be borne by the person tendering the bullion or coin.

Certificates for Bullion. 8.—Every person so tendering bullion or coins under Section 11, clause (g), of Act XX. of 1882 shall, after the expiration of the time necessary for melting and assaying the same, be entitled to receive therefor a certificate signed by the person authorised to issue the notes aforesaid.

Contents of Certificate. Such certificate shall:—

(a) Acknowledge the receipt of such bullion or coin.

(b) State the amount of notes issued under this Act, or of such notes and cash, to which the holder is entitled in exchange for such bullion or coins.

(c) State the interval, which shall be fixed from time to time by the comptroller General but which shall not be more than fifteen days, on the expiration of which, if the certificate be presented to such office, the holder shall be entitled to receive such notes and cash.

Gold Note Reserve. 9.—The whole amount of gold coin and bullion received in exchange for gold notes as prescribed by Section 6 of this Act, or the standard gold bars into which it may be made under section 5, shall, until (as hereinafter prescribed) the Governor-General-in-Council shall have notified that the Currency Department will at all times give gold at the established gold par in exchange for rupees and rupee notes if brought for the purpose in quantities of ten thousand rupees, be appropriated and set apart as a special reserve to pay such notes so long as they are outstanding; such reserve shall be called the Gold Note Reserve, and such notes shall be deemed to have been issued on the part or credit of the Government, as well as on the security of the gold note reserve.

General Metallic Reserve. 10.—The remainder of the coin and bullion received under Act XX. of 1882 shall be called the General Metallic reserve, and shall be set aside and secured, except as hereinafter provided, for the payment of rupee notes. If any gold notes are tendered for exchange into silver coins, such silver coins shall be taken from the general metallic reserve and a corresponding amount of gold at the established gold par shall be transferred from the gold note reserve to, and shall form part of, the general metallic reserve.

Investment of portion of General Metallic Reserve. 11.—The Secretary of State for India shall from time to time fix the amount of the general metallic reserve which may be invested; but such amount shall not exceed half the average amount of rupee notes in circulation during the previous three years; and it shall not exceed eighty millions of rupees until, as hereinafter prescribed, the Governor-General-in-Council shall have notified that the Currency Department at all times give gold, at the established gold par, in exchange for rupees and rupee notes, if brought for the purpose in quantities of ten thousand rupees.

Description of Investment. 12.—The amount so fixed shall be published in the "Gazette of India," and the whole or such part thereof as the Governor-General-in-Council from time to time fixes shall be invested in Securities of the Government of India, or in gold Securities guaranteed by the British Government. Any investment above eighty millions of rupees shall be in gold Securities guaranteed by the British Government.

Appropriation of General Metallic Reserve and Securities. 13.—The said general metallic reserve and the said Securities shall be appropriated and set apart to provide for the satisfaction and discharge of the said rupee notes, and the said rupee notes shall be deemed to have been issued on the security of such general metallic reserve and such securities as well as on the general credit of the Government.

Coinage of Silver. 14.—Whenever the silver in the general metallic reserve constitutes less than one-half of the total of such general metallic reserve, the Governor-General-in-Council may order the Mint Master to coin, under Act XXIII. of 1870, for such general metallic reserve, rupees, half-rupees, quarter-rupees, and eighth of rupees; and may either issue notes in payment for such silver at its bullion value, or pay for it at its bullion value, either in silver or gold, from general metallic reserve; but only so much shall be coined as shall bring the proportion of the general metallic reserve held in silver up to one half of the whole.

Equivalence Fund. The excess value of the coins coined over the bullion value shall be taken in gold at the established gold par from the general metallic reserve, and shall be set aside as an Equivalence Fund, apart from the general metallic reserve, for the purpose of securing the difference between the bullion value of the silver coins and their nominal gold value.

Further Coinage of Silver. 15.—No coinage of silver other than that provided for under Section 14 of this Act shall be authorised except in exchange for a corresponding weight of silver coins, coined under Acts XVII. of 1835, XXI. of 1838, XIII. of 1862, and XXIII. of 1870, or under this Act.

Additions to Equivalence Fund. 16.—It shall be lawful for the Government of India, from time to time, as it may think fit, to use any other part of the Revenues of India, for the purchase of gold to be added to the Equivalence Fund. Any such addition to the Equivalence Fund shall be only available for the purposes of the Fund as laid down in this Act.

Exchange of Silver and Silver Notes into Gold. 17.—At any time after the portion of the General metallic reserve held in silver has contin

MILITARY NEWS.

COLONEL J. HILL, Royal Engineers, is permitted to retire from the service.

MAJOR GOSSET, Derbyshire Regiment, officiates as Station Staff Officer, Fyzabad.

H.M. HER MAJESTY'S TROOPSHIP MALABAR will call at Aden on her present outward voyage.

LIEUTENANT C. G. LEWES, Essex Regiment, is appointed Station Staff Officer at Meerut.

LIEUTENANT R. J. D. GOLDINGHAM, Royal Engineers, embarks on the 11th instant for duty in India.

SURGEON-MAJOR P. J. O'SULLIVAN, Medical Staff has been detailed for duty in the Punjab Command.

COLONEL A. G. CREAGH, R. A., officiates in command of the Bombay District, vice Brigadier-General Gatacre.

LIEUTENANT R. F. KNOX is posted to the Bombay Command Military Works Department on return from leave.

LIEUTENANT C. W. TRIBE, 38th Dogras, officiates as District Recruiting Officer during the absence on leave of Captain Burne.

MAJOR P. W. A. A. MILTON, Yorkshire Light Infantry, Station Staff Officer, Nasirabad, who is appointed to officiate as Assistant Adjutant-General on the establishment in the Bombay Command, has been posted to the Deesa district.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the payment of pensions in Government rupees instead of Half Sicca Rupees to British and Native pensioners at Secunderabad, whose rates of pension were originally fixed in sterling or in Government rupees.

THE following appointments are sanctioned:—17th Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant T. G. Madden, to be Adjutant. 27 Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant T. G. Blois-Johnson, 22nd Punjab Infantry, to be Officiating Wing Officer, temporarily. 30th Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant E. S. Hall, to be Adjutant. 37th Dogras.—Lieutenant A. B. Longden, to be Quartermaster.

LIEUTENANT W. G. BRAITHWAITE, Welsh Fusiliers, is detailed to attend the garrison class at Ranikhet; and Lieutenants H. A. Lake and T. Bruce, Royal Artillery, the class at Dalhousie, Lieutenant J. J. Richardson, 11th Hussars, withdraws from the Dalhousie class.

DURING the absence of Captain H. Clowes, Assistant Commissary General, Chief Commissariat Officer Bombay, at the Manœuvres at Khandalla on duty as Brigade Transport Officer, Captain Rynd, Assistant Commissary General, will perform the duties of Chief Commissariat Officer, Bombay.

OWING to the great difficulty experienced in obtaining qualified examiners in Sind to conduct examinations in the Baluchi language before the Branch Committee for vernacular examinations in that district, his Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council has decided that examinations in Baluchi shall no longer be held before the Committee in question. Officers in the Bombay Command wishing to pass in the Baluchi language must consequently, obtain permission in the future to appear at the examinations held under the orders of the Punjab Government at Mean Meer, &c.

A GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL has been convened for the trial of Surgeon-Major Moscardi Bellarman Braganza, Indian Medical Service, Medical officer, 30th Bombay Infantry. The court will assemble at Karachi on the 16th instant. The Commandant of the 19th Bombay Infantry has been ordered from Poona to sit as President of the court. Captain C. W. Field, officiating Judge Advocate-General, 9th Circle, has been appointed Judge-Advocate. The following officers have been appointed members of the court:—Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. Brownfield, Staff Corps; Major S. D. Rainsford, Royal Artillery; Major E. C. Hill, 1st Wiltshire Regiment; Major C. B. R. Butter, Staff Corps; Captain A. D. Young, Royal Artillery; Captain W. L. Rocke, 1st Wiltshire Regiment; Captain C. H. Price, Staff Corps; Captain Hon'ble L. Holmes-a-Court, 1st Wilts.

BOMBAY YARN IN CHINA.

MESSRS. FRAMJEE HORMUSJEE AND Co's cotton circular dated, Hongkong 26th Feb. says:—Business has been but of very meagre dimensions in this market during the past fortnight. Speciously the smallness is to be attributed to the intervention of the Chinese New-year holidays, but, below the surface, the quietude reported from the North, and a corresponding decline of about annas three wired from Bombay, coupled with the fact of about 32,000 bales being afloat for here and for Shanghai, have a great deal to answer for the reluctance of dealers to operate, and it is apprehended, that if the bulk of forward bargains maturing next month do not meet with clearances up at the North, a further state of quietude will be the result. As nearly three-fourths of these settlements in the Northern market have been contracted for by the Chinese Brokers—in some cases with a speculative tendency—it is questionable if on the reopening of the Northern Ports after winter no such adequate inquiry as looked for at such high prices as are ruling at present should turn up, the brokers would find themselves in a position to meet their engagements and to bear the double loss of differences in values as well as exchange, and, if not, it is feared, much of the goods bargained for will revert to the market again. The restricting influence of this state of transition has worked on the dealers here to the detriment of large transactions as well as maintenance of prices, and, barring a sporadic rise of about $4 in some spinnings of No. 20., all the other counts may be said to be a shade lower as well as slow to move. No. 16 particularly so, as though small in stock at present, its repletion is imminent by goods on the way. Nos. 10 and 12 may possibly gain in request later on. Sales total 3,400 bales comprising about

1,100	bales of No.	20	sold at	dols 87½	to dols 92 and 94
400	"	16	"	85	to 92
700	"	12	"	71	to 77½
1,000	"	10	"	72	to 76½
270	"	8/6	"	67	to 68½

leaving unsold stock—under arrivals of 2,500 bales and shipments to North and Coast Ports of about 1,500 bales—at 7,000 bales consisting of 2,300 of 20—1500 of 16—3,000 of 10 and 700 of 8-6. Exchange on India, under the rise of silver and Indian sterling and the absence of a proportionate rise in sterling here, has tellingly lowered to 179½ wire and 180 post as against 182½ wire and 183 post quoted last mail.

In Shanghai the regular dealers have kept pretty much aloof, and the Brokers have been forward to bolster up themarket, and well nigh most of the settlements have been made by them about ¼ to ½ tael higher. About 4,000 bales have been bargained for consisting of 2,300 of No. 20—700 of 16—300 of 12, and 700 of 10. Unsold stock has risen there to 20,000 bales. At the close a very much weaker market is wired. Exchange on India is advised at Rs. 250 wire and 250½ post as against 254 and 254½ repectively wired last mail.

From Japan no variation is advised. The market continues as quiet as last advised.

CHINA NEWS.

WHEN the title 'the Land of Morning Calm,' was given to Corea it must have been in satire. This unhappy country is once more the centre of political agitation and rebellion. On the 10th of February, indications of riot having shown themselves in Seoul, a detachment of one hundred Russian marines, with a machine gun, was taken up from Chemulpo for the protection of the Russian Legation. On the following day a "coup d'etat" was effected at the Palace. The Ministry was dismissed; and the Minister President and the Minister for Agriculture were killed and their bodies dragged through the streets. The King and the Crown Prince removed to the Russian Legation where they organised a new Cabinet, and later in the day the Taiwonkun and his son also sought safety in the Russian Legation. Since then, it can scarcely be said that the political atmosphere has been cleared, for bluejackets and marines from most of the foreign warships at Chemulpo have been sent to Seoul for the protection of the foreigners.

One telegram announcing the approaching departure of Li Hung-chang for St. Petersburg to attend the coronation of the Czar is confirmed.

Information from Peking that the Viceroy Changchih Tung and hundreds of the Chinese gentry have petitioned the Emperor against the Tientsin-Lukou-Bridge Railway as dangerous to the captial. It is stated, however, that the Emperor is determined to have the railroad constructed, and that he has given his Ministers instructions to advance in every way the knowledge of the value of foreign sciences throughout the country, mentioning several times the superiority of Japan in this respect, the want of which has brought shame and danger to the Empire.

In spite of the assertions from London and Peking that negotiations between the Imperial Governments have resulted in the opening of the West River, the deadlock with the Provincial Authorities still exists. Mr. John Andrew, the Hongkong merchant, is still at Wuchow guarding his goods which he took there two months ago, and we are afraid if it is to resolve itself into a question of endurance that the Provincial Authorities at Canton will carry the day, unless the British Government is prepared to back up its own merchants in China.

A Russian exploration party has reached Moukden from Wladivostock, and are stated to be carrying out a thorough geographical exploration of the northen slopes of the Changpeshan to ascertain the sources of the Soagar.

Information has been received that the Japanese have abolished tonnage dues in Formosa, which may be taken as an indication that the Japanese are desirous of promoting trade with their new possessions.

The French Minister has procured from the Tsungli Yamen, by virtue of the French treaty of 1858, an order directing the local authorities in all provinces of the Empire to expunge from the various editions and compilations of the Chinese Code all clauses placing restrictions upon the propagation of the Christian religion. This important Order, if it is only carried into proper effect in the Provinces, will revolutionize missionary work in the interior of China.—"China Mail."

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

NAVAL OPERATIONS IN THE PERSIAN GULF.

In the house of commons, on Friday, Feb. 21, Sir C. Dilke asked the Secretary of State for India if he could state to the House the reason for the operations conducted during the last year in the Persian Gulf by Her Majesty's ships Sphinx and Pigeon.—Lord G. Hamilton: In consequence of quarrels between the Sheikh of Bahrein, who is under the suzerainty of Her Majesty, and other local sheikhs, the chief of the Ali-bin-Ali, apparently supported by the Turks established himself on the mainland at Zobara, opposite Bahrein, and about 200 dhows assembled there to attack Bahrein. In order to maintain the maritime peace to which the tribes are pledged Commander Pelly, of the Sphinx, was authorised to resist this demonstration provided he was satisfied that the dhows were assembled with a hostile purpose, and to liberate the Bahrein boats which had been forcibly detained. As the dhows after due warning refused to disperse they were attack on Sept. 6, and forty-four were destroyed. On the following day terms were arranged and the peace of the Gulf re-established.

THE MAHARAJA RANA OF JHALAWAR.

On Monday, Feb. 24, "Mr. J. H. Roberts asked the Secretary of State for India whether his attention had been called to the charges brought by the political agent at Jhalwar against the Maharaja Rana of that State, accompanied with a recommendation to the Viceroy for his deposition; if so, what action had been taken by the Government of India, with regard to these charges; would his Highness have every opportunity afforded to him to defend himself publicly from these charges before any definite action was taken with regard to the recommendation for his deposition; and would the Secretary of State lay upon the table of the House any papers and correspondence relating to this difficulty in Jhalawar.—Lord G. Hamilton: My answer to the first part of the first question is in the affirmative, and to the second part that the reports of the political agent as to the oppression existing have been examined on the spot by the newly-appointed agent to the Governor-General, whose report is under the consideration of Lord Elgin. The Maharaja Rana will be allowed every opportunity of submitting his reply to these charges. As soon as I have received the final decision of the Viceroy I will consider if papers relating to this subject can be laid upon the table of the House.

THE BURMESE TELEGRAPH AND RAILWAY SYSTEMS.

In reply to Mr. Yerburgh, Lord G. Hamilton said: I have no information of an itention on the part of the Government of India to extend their Burmese telegraph system beyond its present terminus at Kieng Tung in the directions indicated. The Government of India has not expressed any intention of entering into arrangements for construction of the lines of railway suggested in the second and third paragraphs of the question. Without entering into any discussion of the matters suggested by the form of my hon. friend's question, I may observe that until the Kunlong ferry line is completed and the Siam Government has had time to consider its rail way policy, any serious discussion of a Burma-Siam China line to Sumao appears to me premature.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH AGREEMENT.

Mr. Yerburg asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs what action had been taken by the Government towards an agreement with China in order that Article IV. of the Anglo-French Agreement of Jan. 15 last, relating to China, Siam, and the Mekong, should not be effective. Whether Article III. of the said Anglo-French Agreement was held by Her Majesty's Government to imply that, notwithstanding China's breach of Article V. of the Burma-Chinese Boundary Convention in ceding portion of the Shan State of Kian Hung to France without our permission, the remaining portions of that State were not to be reclaimed by us from China; what action had been taken by the Government for preserving our right of railway approach from our Burmese seaboard to Seumao and for acquiring the right from China of prolonging our present projected railway across the Chinese border into China, on the same terms as had been granted by China to France in the case of present projected French railways under Article V. of the Franco-Chinese Commercial Convention of June 20, 1895; and wheather, Seumao having been declared open as a Treaty port by the aforesaid Franco-Chinese Convention, and a French Consul having been appointed to it, the Government would, in the exercise of their rights under the Most Favoured Nation Clauses of our Treaties with China, appoint a British Consul to this important emporium of trade?—Mr. Curzon: The matters alluded to by the hon. member are at the present moment the subject of negotiations with the Chinese Government, and I am not in a position, therefore, to make any statement about them. As regards pragraph 2 of the question, no such inference is necessarily to be drawn.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.

Sir J. Leng asked the Secretary to the Trasury, as representing the Postmaster-General, wether, in view of the restrictive effect of the present high tariff for telegraphic messages between the United Kingdom and India, he would favourably consider the proposal of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce that the charge should be reduced from 4s. to 2s. and used endeavour to give effect to the recommendation at the forthcoming International Telegraph Conference.—Mr. Hanbury: The Postmaster-General cannot find that such a proposal has reached him from the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, and he thinks it is more likely to have been addressed to the Government of India, which is directly concerned in the matter. He has, however, received representations on behalf of the merchants and others in this country who use the telegraph to India, and he is in communication with the cable companies on the subject.

ENGINEER OFFICERS IN INDIA.

Sir J. Edwards asked the Secretary of State for India on Feb. 27, whether it had been brought to his notice that the Indian Government had refused to employ several lieutenant-colonels of the Royal Engineers who had lately been sent to India by the War Office; and whether he could state what steps he proposed to take to ensure that these officers should be employed.—Lord G. Hamilton said that difficulties had arisen in finding suitable employment in India for the senior officers of the Royal Engineers whom the Indian Government, in accordance with their agreement with the War Office, retained upon the Indian establishments. The question pressed for settlement and was under consideration.

ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Dr. Tanner asked the Under-Secretary of State for War whether there had been any falling off of candidates for commissions in the Army Medical Department; if so, what was considered the cause; whether the same result occurred in connection with candidates for the Indian Medical Service; and what were the numbers presenting themselves for examination in these services respectively for the past three years. Mr. Brodrick: This question has been also brought to the notice of Lord Lansdowne by the learned member for Dublin University. In proportion to the vacancies offered for competition there was a falling off in the number of candidates in 1895 as compared with 1894. The same result occurred, though in a less degree, for the Indian Medical Service. The candidates during the last three years have been:—For the Army Medical Staff, fifty-nine for twenty-six vacancies, fifty-one for twenty-two vacancies and forty for twenty-seven vacancies. For the Indian Medical Service sixty three for twenty-seven vacancies sixty-nine for twenty-eight vacancies, and seventy for thirty-four vacancies. At the last examination for the Army Medical Staff eigoteen candidates competed for seventeen vacancies. The causes of this diminution, especially in the number of Irish candidates, are engaging the serious consideration of the Secretary of State, and I hope to be in a position to make a statement upon the subject in introducing the Army Estimates.—Dr. Kenny suggested that the falling-off of Irish candidates was due to the fact that there were no representatives of Irish medical schools on the examining board for either the Indian Medical Service or the Army Medical Service.

UGANDA.

In reply to Mr. J. A. Pease, who wished to know what progress had been made with the construction of the railway to Uganda from the East Coast of Africa, Mr. Curzon said Mr. Whitehouse, the chief engineer, and his staff arrived on Dec. 11 at Mombasa, and at once commenced preliminary operations on the island. Since then 1100 coolies had been engaged and despatched from India; and as soon as they arrived active work would begin. In the meantime detailed surveys had also been prosecuted on the mainland.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—February 27.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr H A Kirk, B	Lieut A W F Knox
Mr A T Goodfellow, B	Lieut J J D Sillery
Mr C E Muriel, B	Lieut D Herbert
Lieut-Col G B Austin	Surgn-Capt F W Gee
Lieut-Col J R Hobday	Nursing Sister R C Skinner
Lieut W A Bailey	
Lieut H L Hole	

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr A H Morris, B, 3 mos	Capt J H Smith, 3 mos
Mr H E Coles, B, 3 mos	Capt G B Unwin, 3 mos
Mr T E Ivens, B, 1 mo	Capt G E Walter, 3 mos
Col A Gaselee, CB. ADC, 1 mo	Surg-Major-Gen T Walsh, 2 mos
Lieut-Col V A Schalch, 6 days	Chief Engr F O Gadsden, 3 mos
Major M J Gibbs, 8 days	

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr E N Baker, B C S	Major M J Gibbs
Mr T W Holderness, BCS	Major S G D Smith
Mr F C Brewin, B	Capt H F T Macartney
Mr J B Chirnside, B	Capt A E Hatch
Mr D George, M	Capt D J O Taylor
Col A. Gaselee, CB ADC	Lieut A H D Creagh
Lieut-Col V A Schalch	Lieut A Grant

THE TRIAL OF DR. JAMESON.

REMARKABLE SCENES IN COURT.

GREAT POPULAR ENTHUSIASM.

DR. JAMESON arrived in London late on Tuesday afternoon, (25th ult.) having, with his companions, been transferred from the Victoria to a tug in the lower reaches of the Thames, and from the tug to the police launch Watch, which then headed for London. From the number of the prisoners (to all of whom warrant authorising their arrest under the Foreign Enlistment Act was read by Chief Inspector Swanson and the officers of the police aboard) and the bitter coldness of the weather, the journey to Waterloo was anything but pleasant: and all the occupants of the Watch appeared glad when the river station at Waterloo Bridge was reached.

It was a quarter-past six when the small craft, after a swift passage, turned in to the river to make the landing stage, and a number of people who had been waiting at Temple Pier in anticipation of Jameson's arrival there immediately concluded that at last Dr. Jameson had arrived. The few people hurriedly made for the river station, but the pier being private property, no one was allowed to descend from the Embankment, and a view of what was going on was obscured by the massive stonework which marks the position of each pier along the Thames Embankment. Dr. Jameson, whose face was almost concealed by the upturned collar of his heavy overcoat, and his colleagues, all heavily wrapped, were conducted into the waiting-room on the pier. Five minutes afterwards Dr. Jameson, his twelve companions, and the police officers took their places inside two private omnibuses and were speedily on their way to Bow Street, no demonstration being apparent until the vicinity of the Police Court was reached.

A RUSH AT BOW STREET.

Dr. Jameson and his fellow officers arrived at Bow Street Police Station just before half past six. At that time five or six hundred persons were assembled outside the doors of the Police Court, while Bow Street itself was blocked by vehicles and a line of carriages, the occupants of which were in the crowded Court awaiting the expected arrival. The people had made a rush for a hansom cab which had driven out of Long Acre, when suddenly an outburst of cheering indicated something unusual in Bow Street, near the entrance from the Strand. The crowd, with a body of police which had been keeping them in order, immediately rushed pell-mell in the direction whence the cheering came and here it was perceived that a body of people had detected the officers, notwithstanding that they were inside a private bus the windows of which were closed. The effect of the rush was to completely congest the traffic of this busy thoroughfare, and for some seconds the crowd had ample opportunity of observing the occupants of the bus. The people clung to the vehicle, and cheered again and again, while cries of "Hats off" were raised on various sides and readily responded to. The occupants of the bus, beyond betraying signs of surprise at their reception, remained silent, and in no way acknowledged the congratulatory shouts of the people. The police were soon to the front, and the bus was extricated from the mass of people. The folding gates leading to the yard of the police station were suddenly thrown open, and the vehicle with its nine occupants drove rapidly through the crowd and the gate was at once closed. The crowd "booed" at the police, who immedeately hurried from the police station to preserve order. The continuous cheering had caused a great many other people to hurry from the Strand, St Giles, and the neigbouring districts. By-an-by the crowd began to break up, apparently under the impression that the bus referred to contained the prisoners, when, to the surprise of most of them, another bus containing uniformed officers was seen to turn into Bow Street from the Strand; and the reception accorded the occupants of this vehicle, eight in number, was as enthusiastic as that extended to the first detachment.

THE SCENE INSIDE THE COURT.

From an early hour in the morning the Court had been crowded with spectators, many of them prominently connected with the British South Africa Company, eager to see the prisoners. They had a long and weary wait, however. As the afternoon advanced, few persons were admitted to the body of the Court. One of the new-comers held aloft an illustrated paper with a portrait of Dr. Jameson, evidently for the inspection of the few ladies and gentlemen had been provided with seats on the Magisterial bench. During all this time there was more freedom enjoyed than is usual in a Court of Justice, for visitors sat with their hats on, related anecdotes, laughed at funny incidents, read newspapers, and walked in and out with undisturbed freedom. At interval tidings were brought from the newspaper offices of the progress of the Victoria—first, that she had arrived at the North Foreland, then that the prisoners had been taken ashore somewhere in the neighbourhood of Erith or Purfleet, and finally that they were on their way to Bow Street. Shortly before six o'clock the cheering again broke in the case entered and took their seats. They were Mr. C. W. Mathews, Q.C., and Mr. Avory, for the Treasury, instructed by the Hon. H. Cuffe, Public Prosecutor; Mr. C. F. Gill for the defence, instructed by Mr. Hawksley, the solicitor who had had an interview with Dr. Jameson at Plymouth. At half-past six o'clock, those who were in Court could hear outside cheers, which indicated that the defendants had at last arrived. Soon afterwards there broke forth from those present a spontaneous burst stamping and applause. It was as if an impatient audience, having paid for their seats at a theatre, and being kept waiting unduly long for the commencement of the play, thought it high time that the curtain should rise. But they had still nearly three-quarters of an hour to wait. When at last the time drew near for the defendants to appear, a ponderous volume of Chitty's statutes was placed on the Magistrate's desk. The Clerk of the Court took his place at the table in front of the dock. The Court was soon filled up by a fresh detachment of reporters, and the space in front was cleared for the prisoners.

LOUD CHEERS IN COURT.

Everybody was on the tiptoe of expectation as the defendants—thirteen—were ushered into Court. No sooner had they been marshalled to their place, headed by the somewhat diminutive but sturdy form of Dr. Jameson, than loud cheers burst from the occupants of the body of the Court. Many spectators stood upon the seats, and not only cheered, but waved hats and handkerchiefs with a degree of enthusiasm that could not be restrained. Such a scene had probably never before been seen either at Bow Street or any other Police Court. The officers were, of course, vastly shocked by the extraordinary demonstration. The Magistrate rose, raised his hand to quell the storm, and apparently essayed to speak but was not heard. The Clerk of the Court, the ushers, and the police also endeavoured to quieten the assemblage; but the applause was prolonged as well as loud, so that no one could be surprised at the Magisterial rebuke which followed as soon as comaparative silence had been restored.

APPEARANCE OF THE PRISONERS.

As counsel rose almost immediately afterwards, there was little time to scrutinise the prisoners. Indeed, it was a little difficult to identify those who came as the last of the line, for other excited people in court thronged close up to and around them. There could be no mistake, however, as to Dr. Jameson not Sir John Willoughby, who stood next to him. The former, although bronzed by the voyage and the sun of South Africa, appeared somewhat more than depressed, and his eyes were downcast during whole of the brief proceedings. Many present could not have forgotten, and probably he himself remembered, that his last public appearance in London was before a fashionable audience on the platform of the Imperial Institute, with the Prince of Wales in the chair, and Mr. Rhodes by his side. The other defendants, who also looked in the best of health, are for the most part handsome, bright, young fellows belonging to good families. It was evident that they now found themselves in unfamiliar surroundings. And not less strange to the place were the ladies and gentlemen upon the Maistrate's bench and elsewhere, by whom several of the prisoners were favoured with the smiles and glances natural to near relatives or old friends. Amongst these present were the Duke of Abercorn, Lord and Lady Chelsea, Sir George and Lady Foley, Mr. and Lady Mary Foley, the Hon. R. Ward, M.P.; Mr. Montagu Guest, Mr. Cawston, Lord and Lady Alington, Captain the Hon. Charles White, Inspector L.L. B. Dykes, Captain Heyman, Mr. H. Partridge, Captain Stracey, the Hon. Thomas Egerton, Colonel Brocklehurst, Lord Amherst, Major Kincaid-Smith, and Mr. Alan F. de Rutzen.

The following is a list of the thirteen prisoners:—Leander Stern Jameson, Sir John Christopher Willoughby, The Hon. Henry Freak White, Rayleigh Gray, The Hon. Robert White, Jon. Stracey, C. H. Villiers, K. J. Kincaid-Smith, H. M. Grenfell, C. P. Foley, C. L. D. Monro, C. F. Lindsell, E. C. S. Holden.

THE CHARGE.

The following is a copy of the charge:—

"That they and certain other persons, in the month of Demcember 1895, in South Africa, within Her Majesty's dominions, and without the licence of Her Majesty, did unlawfully prepare and fit out a military expedition to proceed against the dominions of a certain friendly State—to wit the South African Republic."

When the cheering had subsided.

Sir John Bridge said—If there is any more noise at the back of the Court, everybody shall be cleared from that at once. Now I warn you.

Mr. Charles Mathews then rose, and asked for a remand.

Mr. Gill, for the defendants, said that until that day he did not know what the charge was to be. As the case must obviously be adjourned he proposed that there should be an adjournment for a fortnight, so that there might be a full opportunity of consulting the defendants and the counsel who are engaged in the defence.

Sir John Bridge said the case could not be remanded for a fortnight unless the defendants were out on bail.

Mr. Gill asked the Magistrate to take the personal recognisances of the accused.

Sir John Bridge—Before I actually decide what I shall do, I think I ought to make one observation upon this case—namely, that in my opinion there cannot be a graver offence charged against men than that which is charged against these men. I do not mean with reference to the facts of this case, for of those I know nothing; but as to the nature of the charge itself, it is a crime of the highest possible gravity, and I think it must be treated so by every person when one considers the risk which the commission of such an offence might create. Therefore, in my opinion, this must be treated as an extremely grave offence which these men have done. I feel that the circumstances of this case are most peculiar, and that I can be as assured of their coming here when called upon without taking bail as if I demanded bail. Therefore I shall take the recognisances of each of the defendants in £2000 to appear here on the day which shall be determined between counsel on both sides—I understand this day fortnight.

ADVISE TO THE ACCUSED.

Addressing the defendants,

Sir John Bridge continued—You are all remanded until this day fortnight. There is only one more observation I have to make, and that is to the prisoners themselves; and I would beg of them, both for their own sakes and for the sake of the good faith of this country, that they will keep away from any place in which public excitement may be roused by their presence, and that they shall, as far as possible, behave exactly as their counsel would advise them to behave—never to appear in public if they can help it, and not being together more than they possibly help, but acting separately one from the other. I give this advice, and I hope you will all give me your assurance that you will not in any way tend to there being any disturbance of the public peace. Therefore I shall take your recognisances to appear here, as well as to keep the peace, and to be of good behaviour in the meantime. These remarks, I have no doubt, are unnecessary to the younger men than for the older ones, because, they have not had the same experience as to how necessary it is that they should follow this advice.

Mr. Mathews—Then, Sir John, on this day fortnight my learned friend the Attorney-Jeneral will come here for the purpose of opening the case on behalf of the prosecution.

It was agreed that the hour should be 11 o'clock.

Sir John Bridge—The prisoners must all be here quarter or half an hour before that time in order that they may be properly marshalled in.

As the defendants left the Court, the cheering was renewed, in spite of the efforts of Sir John and the officials to prevent it. When he could be heard,

Sir John said sternly—That sort of thing might bring the name of England into contempt.

HOAXING THE CROWD.

While the hearing of the case was in progress inside the Court there was only a small crowd collected in Bow Street; but when, at about twenty minutes past seven, it became known that the proceedings were concluded, the roadway opposite the Police Court was quickly thronged with an excited crowd anxious to get a glimpse of Dr. Jameson. A strong force of police, however, appeared on the scene with equal rapidity, and by dint of vigorous action and repeated injunctions to "move on" kept the people moving. Press men and spectators who had been fortunate enough to gain admission to the Court were the first to leave, and then Inspector Swanson, accompanied by a brother officer, issued from the doorway. They were attired in long over-coats and cloth caps, and this led to their being mistaken for two of the prisoners. They were, consequently, instantly surrounded by a large portion of the crowd, by whom they were vociferously cheered. Without attempting to undeceive those who pressed around them, Inspector Swanson and his companion passed down Bow Street in the direction of Covent Garden, and thus drew the mob away from the precincts of the Court. The prisoners, taking advantage of the opportunity which thus presented itself of getting away unobserved, slipped out of the doorway and turned into Broad Court, at the side of the Police Court, with the intention of getting into Long Acre, where a cab awaited him. He was not, however, able to elude the vigilance of some of his admirers. A few persons who still remained in Broad Court instantly recognised him. The hearty cheer which they raised at once betrayed the doctor to the crowd which had followed Inspector Swanson, and had not yet left Bow Street. The people came running back, some following Jameson through Broad Court, and others dashing up Bow Street and meeting him at the entrance to the Court in Long Acre. In a few moments the Doctor was surrounded by an excitedly cheering and enthusiastic throng; and it was with the utmost difficulty that he was able to force his way into the centre of the road, and step into the cab. The driver had apparently already received his instructions as to the destination of the Doctor, and the cab was driven off at a rate that defied pursuit. Some of the crowd followed for some distance down Long Acre, and a few men ran behind the cab until baffled by the driver's whip. The crowd was then soon out-distanced; but it was not until the cab was out of sight that the people commenced to disperse. Many, however, waited behind to witness the departure of Sir John Willoughby and the other officers, who, as they emerged from the Magistrate's private door, were each loudly cheered. The cheering was continued as they entered cabs and drove off.

The whole proceedings at Bow Street, from the time of the arrival of the defendants, did not occupy much more than an hour.

DR. JAMESON'S DEFENCE.

Dr. Jameson has, it is understood, sent the following telegram to a personal friend:—"Retreat impossible when message received. Large force behind. Ready to justify my-elf."

The Military Press Agency says it has the highest authority for stating that it is practically certain that the military officers who accompanied Dr. Jameson on his expedition will not be tried by Court-martial. There is no doubt that when these officers were taken prisoners President Krugar might have had them shot out of hand. But he waived that right, on what seems to have been an undertaking on Mr. Chamberlain's part that all the prisoners would be made answerable to the law. This is taken as implying that they would be tried by the civil authorities in England. If the latter course is adopted the military authorities are powerless to order further proceedings, for it is expressly laid down in sub-section 6, section 162, of the Army Act that "where a person subject to military law has been acquitted or convicted of an offence by a competent Civil Court he shall not be liable to be tried in respect of that offence under this Act." In other words, the principle holds good in military as in civil law that a man cannot be tried twice for the same offence.

As to the assertion that the officers in question will demand to be tried by court-martial, they have no right to do anything of the sort. No officer has a right to demand a court-martial, his commission being held solely and absolutely at the will and pleasure of the Queen, who can, at a moment's notice if she thinks the occasion warrants it, dismiss any officer, weather a subaltern or Commander-in-Chief, from her service.

THE FOREIGN ENLISTMENT ACT.

The following is the eleventh section of the Foreign Enlistment Act, 1870, under which Dr. Jameson and his fellow-officers are charged:—

"If any person within the limits of Her Majesty's dominions, and without the licence of Her Majesty—

"Prepares or fits out any naval or military expedition to proceed against the dominions of any friendly State, the following consequences shall ensue:—

"(1) Every person engaged in such preparation or fitting out or assisting therein, or employed in any capacity in such expedition, shall be guilty of an offence against this Act, and shall be punishable by fine and imprisonment, or either of such punishments, as the discretion of the Court before which the offender is convicted; and imprisonment, if awarded, may be either with or without hard labour.

"(2) All ships, and their equipments, and all arms and munitions of war, used in or forming part of such expedition, shall be forfeited to Her Majesty."

The following are other sections of the Act:—

"12. Any person who aids, abets, counsels, or procures the commission of any offence against this Act shall be liable to be tried and punished as a principal offender.

"13. The term of imprisonment to be awarded in respect of any offence against this Act shall not exceed two years."

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CRISIS IN FRANCE.

THE French Senate, on Feb. 21, by 184 votes to 60, agreed to a declaration by M. Demole, which while protesting the right of control and the responsibility of Ministers to both Chambers of the Legislature, stated that it did not wish to suspend the legislative existence of the country. The action of the Senate is regarded by many as a complete surrender. The Radical Press thinks the struggle is at an end, but others hold that it has only been delayed, and that the majority in the Senate will continue its determined opposition to M. Ricard, the Minister of Justice. On Feb. 25 the Government suffered a serious check in connection with the election of the Budget Committee, it being found that twenty-nine out of thirty-three members were opposed to the proposed income-tax in any form whatever.

A MARRIAGE will take place in September next between Elizabeth Stobart Raymond, eldest daughter of Lieut.-Col. T. J. Raymond Mallock, late Royal Fusiliers, of Firlands, Camberley, and Capt. John Francis Cadell, Royal Artillery, eldest son of the late Capt. Henry Mowbray Cadell, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer, sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots, 78, Harringdon Road London, England.

ARRIVAL OF DR. JAMESON'S MEN.

THEIR LOYALTY TO "DR. JIM."

ENTHUSIASTIC DEMONSTRATION IN LONDON.

THE first body of Dr. Jameson's forces arrived at Plymouth on Sunday morning, Feb. 23. There were 320 non-commissioned officers and men, who had been shipped by the Harlech Castle. One of the tugs of the Great Western Railway Company was sent out to bring the men ashore. The deck of this craft was crowded as she steamed slowly into Mill Bay. Conspicuous among the throng were the white helmets of the West Riding Regiment and of the 11th Hussars, who had taken the force over from the custody of the Boers, and who have acted as their escort ever since.

A MIXED LOT.

Soon the scene at the landing stages was both striking and picturesque. When the Great Western tug had been brought alongside, Jameson's men commenced to troop down the gangway on to the jetty. They were of almost every age and size. All of them were roughly dressed, but frequently amongst them could be discerned the unmistakeable bearing of a man of good breeding, whilst in many instances the rough exterior served to show how deceptive appearances may be, for on all hands one observed the manners of speech belonging to men of education and culture. They formed a remarkable group. They had very few belongings—only such as they could carry in a canvas bag, although here and there might be seen at rare intervals the respectable portmanteau of the average travelling Briton. For clothes the men possessed nothing but what they stood up in. They mostly wore the slouch soft hat, which is affected in hot countries, and which with Jameson's forces was a part of their uniform. Swathed around each article of head gear was the white puggree of the Bechunaland Police or the blue with white spots belonging to the Matabele force. The costume was picturesquely finished off with loose and Lowing blouse, together with light riding breeches.

A SYMPATHISER'S ERROR.

But this attire was not the universal costume. There were many who seemed as if they had been fitted out in a second-hand clothes shop. Their suits were of many colours. "This man," said a sympathetic bystander approaching a well-built fellow whose clothes hung loosely upon him, "has evidently suffered much. See how his things have shrunk." "Oh, no," replied the man, "they are reach-me-downs which I brought in Durban, for when I came off the march I had nothing to wear." Similar tales were told on all hands. But the men were quite cheerful, and entered freely into conversation with sympathisers from the town. The officers, maintained a considerable amount of reserve when they were approached on the incidents of the South African catastrophe, and as to what led up to it. The rank-and-file, however, were less reticent. "Well," said one of them, "we were beaten, but not disgraced;" and then they fell to and fought their battles over again.

INSPECTOR FROEST.

There have been several surprises in connection with the home-coming of Dr. Jameson and his forces, but few were prepared for the surprise of seeing Inspector Froest at the Great Western landing-stage on Sunday morning. According to the information vouchsafed to non-official persons, Mr. Froest had gone out to meet Dr. Jameson, and had actually boarded the Victoria at Malta, and produced his warrant for the arrest of the ex-Administrator. But he was disappointed. Froest in a long, thick, ulster, and accompanied by Inspector Swanson, who had come down from Scotland Yard on the previous evening. "I have not been to Malta at all," he declared. "I have been at Madeira for this ship, and boarded her at that port. I do not know anything about the Victoria and Dr. Jameson." By this time some one had brought down to the landing-stage a big bundle of newspapers. These were quickly opened and their contents scanned with much eagerness. Now for the first time the troopers learned of the terrible explosion which a few days ago devastated a portion of Johannesburg. Upon the column which recited the sad details of this catastrophe all eyes were for some minutes centred.

"INTELLIGENT, BUT UNCOMMUNICATIVE."

Then Inspector Froest proceeded with the roll call. In his hand he held a typewritten list of the names, with the destination of each man subjoined. The men, with their scanty baggage, and many of them in somewhat untidy attire, drew up in double line, and as the officer called out the names they approached one by one, each receiving a ticket for the station to which he desired to go. As they passed to the train they were ready to give some information respecting Inspector Froest and his mission. "Oh, said one of the men, "the detective has been on board with a gentleman named Lewis from the Treasury. They joined us at Madeira, and they have been trying to 'pump' us all the way here. They said they wanted statements from us to Jameson's raid, but they have not got much out

ANGLO-FRENCH RELATIONS.

DEBATE IN THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

In the French Chamber on Feb. 24, M. Deloncle brought forward an interpellation regarding the Siamese Convention concluded by the British and French Governments on Jan. 15, last.

M. Deloncle said that the Siamese Convention was the most important diplomatic act agreed upon by the French and British Governments since Aug 5, 1890. Article 1 of the agreement divided Siam into three zones of influence. The zone recognised as falling to Great Britain was a very valuable territory. In exchange for it Great Britain recognised the influence of France in the Mekong Vally. The treaty of peace signed with Siam in 1893 satisfied French requirements with regard to the left bank of the Mekong, and created on the right bank a zone of 25 kilometres. By the convention of Jan. 15 this zone has now been extended. It was not sufficient, however, to consider the superficial area of the territories. It must be ascertained whether these territories gave France a frontier, and whether they were safe from the disturbances which recently threatened her. A glance at the map was sufficient to show that this was by no means the case. Great Britain had mountain frontiers, but France only had a long stretch of plains and marshes. M. Deloncle went on to say that Article 2 assured the independence of the Court of Bangkok. He continued :—"On the slightest difficulty arising Great Britain must be requested to authorise us to take such action as may be necessary to ensure respect for our rights. The new arrangement is a condominium with all its results. It is a division of Siam into three zones. Article 3 of he treaty deals with the question of the Upper Mekong. This question was a complication to which the treaty puts an end. By Article 4 of the treaty we are bound to share with Great Britain the advantages assured to us by the Franco-Chinese Treaty, and Great Britain on her part shares with us the advantages which China has granted her in Yunnan. But in reality Great Britain may anticipate as in Yunnan. So the victory will belong to whoever arrives first. Nevertheless, there is room for everybody in the Far East. France requires an outlet for Tonking, an outlet which Great Britain will not occupy alone." M. Deloncle finally remarked that the convention did not contain an Article 7 relating to Egypt. This question was one which concerned the prospects of universal peace, and was always an unknown factor pregnant with dangers. It was the question which lay at the root of all the others. Between the years 1882 and 1896 France had not ceased to offer every guarantee that could be wished in order that Great Britain, by evacuating Egypt, might at least conform to international law. The Egyptian question was one which they all had at heart, and they ought unanimously to support the Government in any claims which they might make abroad.

M. Berthelot, in reply, said that the convention of Jan. 15 last, which was the subject of the interpellation, referred to several points which had been explained to Parliament, and which had been treated absolutely in a spirit of conciliation. The Government hoped that by treating the other points in a similar spirit they would arrive at a definitive agreement, which would prove to be in the interests of civilisation. For ten years they had endeavoured to arrive at a solution of the Mekong difficulty by diplomatic methods. The Siamese Government had at a certain moment thought to profit by the difficulties of France in Tongking. Protests were unheeded, and France was obliged to have recourse to arms. Siam was compelled to recognise the rights of France by an article in the treaty of Oct. 3, 1893. France's relations with Siam having been arranged, the negotiations regarding the Mekong were resumed with Great Britain, for the purpose of determining the real frontiers, and of establishing, if necessary, a neutral zone. Various events had retarded the desired settlement. The new Cabinet had on Nov. 18 resumed these negotiations, and had been fortunate enough to bring them to an issue, thanks mainly to the zeal of the French Ambassador in London, Baron de Courcel. The article in the new convention which sanctioned the Mekong settlement put an end to a dispute which had long existed between the two Governments. Those portions of the agreement which related to the Kingdom of Siam were of great interest both to France and to Great Britain. The central part of that kingdom was rendered neutral, the two Powers agreeing to acquire no particular advantage or privilege in the neutral zone. The convention also took note of the treaty of Oct. 3, 1893, between France and Siam. Great Britain and France were agreed as to the necessity of ensuring the safety and stability of the Kingdom of Siam, and at the same time of safeguarding the trade and industries alike of Europeans and natives. Such was the purport of the agreement of Jan. 15, by which frontiers of the French possessions of Indo China were improved. It now behoved the fertile energy of French citizens to develop that immense territory, and to show that France was resolved not to fail in her duty as a civilising nation. The debate was adjourned till (Feb. 27).

RESUMED DEBATE IN THE CHAMBER.

The debate on the Anglo-French Convention respecting Siam, was resumed in the French Chamber of Deputies on February 27, by M. Develle, former Minister of Foreign Affairs. Remarking that the present was not an opportune moment to raise a discussion on the Egyptian question, as diplomatic action should precede the intervention of Parliament, M. Develle expressed approval of the Convention which, he said, completed the treaty that with Siam of 1893 had begun. The continued existence of the kingdom of Siam seemed essential to the Ministry then in power. All the countries of Europe nowadays turned their eyes to the Far East. France had become undisputed mistress of vast territories which rounded off her Indo-Chinese Empire. French Colonial expansion had needed many costly expeditions. It was now time to reap some profit, and to settle down to organise the newly-acquired territory.

The Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, late Secretary to the French Embassy in London, said the London Convention was reassuring to Siam and satisfactory to the two Powers concerned. There was no advantage in preserving a too religious silence on the question of Egypt. He did not think that the silence of Great Britain indicated an intention on the part of that country not to evacuate Egypt. On the contrary, he thought that they did intend to evacuate. In any case it was not by expressing a contrary opinion that a satisfactory solution would be arrived at. (Cheers).

M. Flourens complained that were a fresh conflict to break out between China and Japan, France would no longer be able to obtain exclusive commercial advantages, because they would, according to the terms of the new Convention, at the same time be enjoyed by Great Britain. Since 1870 Great Britain had not ceased to make brute force over-ride the equitable discussion of French rights Great Britain now found herself isolated. "And we hasten," continued M. Flourens, "to hold out a hand to help her out of her difficulty. Were our citizens to be molested in Siam to morrow, we should not be able to send warships, but should have to go to London to ask for authorisation to make our rights respected." (Hear, hear.)

M. Berthelot, Foreign Minister, in reply, said it was not the case that France lost all her guarantees should the Siamese Government display ill-will. France had a treaty with Siam, and would see that it was observed to the letter. (Hear, hear.) The clause by which the advantages granted to France by China should be shared by Great Britain was, in fact, only the formal definition of a provision which already existed. It was a clause of mutual good-will and nothing more. (Cheers.)

The order of the day approving the declaration of the Government was agreed to by a show of hands.

THE JOHANNESBURG EXPLOSION.

The following message was despatched on Friday night (Feb. 21) by Mr. Chamberlain to Sir Hercules Robinson :—

Transmit following to President South African Republic :—"Her Majesty the Queen has commanded me to express to your Honour her deep regret at learning of the sad accident in the South African Republic, and to assure you of her sympathy with the sufferers and those who have lost relatives. I desire also to express my own feelings of sympathy with your Honour and your people."

The following reply was received on Feb. 25 :—

Your telegram of Feb. 22. I have received the following from the President of the South African Republic :—" Feb. 24. I thank your Excellency for the transmission of message from her Majesty the Queen sent to me by your Excellency's telegram of Feb. 22. I am most thankful to her Majesty the Queen for her exppressions of sympathy with the sufferers and those who have lost relatives in the late catastrophe. If anything, then expressions like those will tend to alleviate pain and sorrow. I also wish to tender my thanks to the Secretary of State for the expression of his own sympathy in this for me and my people."

It is still impossible to say what is the exact number of victims of the explosion, as bodies continue to be found. The relief fund now exceeds £104,000. A large sum is needed, as at least 1,000 families are already known to be homeless. All nationalities at Johannesburg have been uniting most energetically for the relief of the sufferers. The Transvaal Government have granted £25,000 to the relief fund, the Netherlands Railway Company £10,000, the Union Steamship Company 100 guineas, and the Dynamite Company £5000. Queen Wilhelmina and the Queen Regent of Holland have sent a donation of £100 towards relieving the distress caused by the explosion at Johannesburg. Their Majesties at the same time telegraphed to President Kruger the expression of their profound sympathy. At the public meeting held at the Johannesburg Exchange, on Feb. 20, to appoint a Relief Committee and open a fund President Kruger was invited to act as president of the fund. He accepted the office, and on the next day visited the scene of the disaster and delivered an address at the temporary hospital, in which he spoke of the generosity that had been shown, assured his hearers that he would do all he could, and said that in the face of this terrible calamity all differences would be forgotten.

ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

An international Arbitration Conference which assembled at Philadelphia, on Feb. 22, was (the "Daily News" New York correspondent says) one of the most notable gatherings ever held in the country, the delegates representing all that is highest and best in the intellectual life of the nation. The following letter (the text of which is from the "Times") was read from President Cleveland :—

Executive Mansion, Washington, Feb. 21, 1896.—My dear Sir,—I shall be unable to attend the conference to be held to-morrow in the interest of international arbitration at the city of Philadelphia. It should be entirely unnecessary for me to assure those who advocate this cause of my hearty sympathy with any movement that tends to the establishment of peaceful agencies for the adjustment of international disputes. The subject should be discussed with a clear perception of all the features belonging to it and in a spirit of patriotism as well as love for mankind. Hoping the conference you contemplate may result in stimulating a sentiment in favour of just and fair arbitration among nations, I am, yours very truly, Grover Cleveland. Herbert Welsh, Esq., Secretary. A resolution was adopted hoping that the common sense and the Christian conscience of the United States and Great Britain would agree that the time had arrived to abolish war, inviting both Governments to adopt a permanent system of arbitration and supporting the proposal to hold a further meeting at Washington. The State Assembly at Albany, U.S., approved a resolution in favour of permanent international arbitration and Governor Morton was requested to invite the co-operation of all the States of the union, with a view to an Arbitration Conference at Washington. The Venezuelan Boundary Commission has replied to Mr. Markham, president of the Royal Geographical Society, expressing its gratitude for the offer made by the society to furnish its charts for the purpose of supplying information as to the true boundary between Venezuela and British Guiana.

President Crespo, in his Message to the Venezuelian Congress, thanks President Cleveland for his good offices in the dispute with Great Britain, and says that a policy of arbitration is the only way to settle the difficulty. The Message announces that the sums due to the English and German railway contractors will be guaranteed by the Government.

[A meeting to consider a resolution in favour of international arbitration, as submitted by the International Bureau at Berne to all the Peace and Arbitration Societies of Europe and America, took place, on Feb. 22, at Chelsea. The Chair was occupied by Mr. Felix Moscheles, and the speakers included Mr. Leonard Courtney, M.P., and Sir G. Osborne Morgan. The former deprecated the hostility which had been shown by the Press of more than one country of Europe to England with reference to her inability to put a stop to the terrible atrocities that had recently taken place in Armenia, and he strongly advocated the desirability of nations at least invoking the aid of arbitration before entering upon war for the settlement of international disputes.]

THE SILVER QUESTION AND THE INDIAN MINTS.

AN ANGLO-GERMAN MISUNDERSTANDING.

Mr. Balfour's statement in the House of Commons, on Feb. 20, that the British and Indian Governments would willingly entertain the question of reopening the Indian mints, if such a measure could be made part of a satisfactory scheme of currency reform, has caused some surprise in Berlin, where it has been regarded as directly at variance with the German Chancellor's declaration of Feb. 8 and 11 (based on a personal communication by Lord Salisbury to the German Ambassador), that the British Government had not refused to take part in a monetary conference on principle, but had plainly intimated that no reopening of the Indian Mints was intended, and that it could not undertake to reopen them at any future time. As the "Times" Berlin correspondent points out, however, the contradiction between the words of Mr. Balfour and those of the German Chancellor seems to be more imaginary than real. Prince Hohenlohe only expressed his conviction that there was no chance of the reopening of the Indian mints in the near future, and that consequently a monetary conference would lead to no practical result. Replying, in the Reichstag, on Feb. 22, to Herr von Kardorff, a Bimetallist leader, Baron Marschall said :—

It is a traditional diplomatic usage that if a difficult question has been confidently discussed between two Governments, and one of them intends to publish the purport of the discussion, it first of all informs the other of this intention, in order to afford it an opportunity to object to the whole publication, or to the form adopted. In obedience to the Chancellor's instructions, I instructed the Imperial Ambassador in London, on the 5th inst., to inform the British Government that the Chancellor intended to declare in the Reichstag that he regarded the opening of the Indian Mints as the necessary preliminary condition of any international agreement on the silver question but that by an exchange of opinion with the British Government he had convinced himself that no such measure was to be expected within a period that could be foreseen. Count Hatzfeldt replied to me on the same day that he had informed the Foreign Secretary of the Chancellor's intention, and received the answer that he had no objection—(hear, hear, on the left)—especially not to the reference to an exchange of opinion with the British Government.

In the House of Commons, on March 17, Mr. Whiteley will move a resolution in favour of an International agreement for the establishment of a dual standard. Similar resolutions are to be introduced into the French and German Legislatures.

HIGH COURT.—March 16.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Strachey.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Testamentary Suits.

33-91—Little and Co. and F and Nicholson—Goswami Shree Jivanlaljee Maharaj vs Goswami Shree Girdhurlaljee Tricumjee Maharaj—Tyabjee and Dayabhoy—Part heard.

9-95—Tyabjee and Dayabhoy—Karsondas Govindjee and others vs Maneckbai—Payne G and S.

10-95—Tyabjee and Dayabhoy—Karsondas Govindjee and others vs Maneckbai—Payne G and S.

1-96—Payne G and S—Hajee Hassam Hajee Ganji and others vs Noorbai widow of the deceased—Chalk W and S.

Postponed Long Causes.

16-95—Framjee M and M—Bai Perojbai vs Bai Cooverbai and others—Ardeshir H and D.

332-95—Daphtary and F—Dayabhoy Jamnadas vs Venilal Tapidas—Tyabjee D and Co.

543-95—James Pease—Ebrahim Gani and another vs Jan Mahomed Ossman—Payne G and S.

477-94—M H Khan—Loomba Rama and others vs Davideen Madarilal and another—In person (a pauper).

222-95—Wadia and G—Sulleman Lukha vs Sorabjee Eduljee Dubash—Tyabjee D and Co.

385-95—J Dorabjee—Pearjee Khan Mahomed vs Ismail Gool Mahomed and others—Hiralal and M, In person and Craigie Lamb G.

574-94—J C Cama—Pallonjee Framjee Mehta and another vs Sorabjee Merwanjee Mistry and others—K D Shroff.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. Tyabjee.)

To speak to the Minutes of Decree.

664-94—Little and Co—Vinayek Ramchunder Luxumonjee and another vs Goorunath Bawa Bapoo Bawa—Chitnis M and M.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

241-95—Craigie L and C—Thomas Alfred Bulkley and another vs F C H Scow and others—Crawford B and Co—Part heard.

For Hearing Exceptions on Commissioner's Report.

977-76—Crawford B and Co—J C Cama and J Dorabjee—Mithibai vs L N Banajee and others—Ardeshir H and D, Craigie L and C, and Roughton and B.

For Further Direction and Costs on Commissioner's Report.

235-95—Thakurdas D and Co—Abdoola Hajee Dawood vs Ramjee Bulajee—Janardhun and A.

Postponed Long Causes.

106-95—James Peace—Balcrishna Shivshunker vs Khoja Mahomed Medi Tharia Topun—Tyabjee D and Co.

611-94—Wadia and G—Chundoojee Khooshaljee and others vs Poonamchand Krishnaje and others—M L Shroff, and Wadia and G.

38-95—M L Shroff—Poonamchund Krishnaje and others vs Chundoojee Khooshaljee and others—Wadia and G, and M L Shroff.

522-95—Thakoredas D and C—Ebrahimbhoy Ludhabhoy Chatoo vs Gangjeebhoy Mowjee—Payne G and S.

For Hearing Exceptions to the Commissioner's Report.

197-93—Mooljee and R—Laxmibai vs Jamnabai—Bhaishunker and K.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 14TH OF MARCH, 1896.

Summary.

Pressure has increased briskly at Agra and Raipur, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. The distribution is somewhat irregular, and the baric gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind velocity was 14 miles an hour at Amraoti, and 10 at Ahmedabad and Bangalore. The maximum temperature is in very large excess of the average at Karachi, and the minimum largely so at Karachi, Nagpur and Masulipatam. The highest temperature in the shade was 101° at Sholapur, and the lowest 50° at Jacobabad. Hazdifty changes are unimportant, and the skies are partially clouded at Nagpur, Ramagiri and Masulipatam. A few drops of rain have fallen at Raipur. Pressure is rather low in Berar and at and about Secunderabad, Sholapur, Bellary and Cuddapah, and the weather there is in a rather unsettled condition.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

THE ARMY.

War Office, Pall-Mall, Feb. 25.

3rd Dragoon Guards.—Lieut C E I M, Natty is seconded for service with the Army Service Corps.

4th Hussars.—Lieut C L Graham, to be Captain, vice R Kincaid-Smith, promoted : Sec Lieut W E Long, to be Lieutenant, vice C L Graham.

14th Hussars.—Major H W Mitchell retires on retired pay. Capt E D J O'Brien, from 3rd Dragoon Guards, to be Major, vice H W Mitchell.

16th Lancers.—Sec Lieut G H F Abadie, to be Lieutenant, vice R L Mullens, transferred to 2nd Dragoon Guards.

Royal Artillery.—Lt Col and Brevet Col E F Cambier, on completion of five years' service as a regimental Lieutenant Colonel, is placed on half-pay ; Lieut-Col W N Lockyer, Chief Inspector Small Arms, to be Lieutenant-Colonel ; Major A H Whitehorne to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet Col E F Cambier ; Capt the Hon J K P Vereker to be Major, vice A H Whitehorne ; Capts W de C Streatfeild and H E Bampfylde retire from the Service, receiving gratuities The following officers are seconded :—Capt J T Johnston, whilst a student at the Staff College on the Indian Establishment ; Lieut R B Fife, for service as an Adjutant of Volunteer Artillery. To be Captains.—Capt F A Campbell, from the Seconded List, vice the Hon J E P Vereker ; Lieut H L Powell, vice J T Jhonston ; R T Moore, upon the Seconded List ; F W D Quinton, upon the Seconded List ; E C G Stockley, vice W de C Streatfeild ; and C J Blunt, vice H E Bampfylde ; Qmr and Hon Capt J McKenna is placed on retired pay To be Quartermasters, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant :—Master Gunner J Joy, vice Hon Capt W Robinson, retired ; Serg Major J Scott, vice Hon Capt J McKenna.

Bermuda Militia Artillery.—The date of first appointment of the officers named in the "Gazette" of Jan 24, 1896, is antedated to Feb 1, 1895.

Mauritius Company.—Havildar-Major Mohummad Ali Khan to be Jemadar, vice Mirza Razak Beg, retired.

Royal Marine Artillery.—The undermentioned Sec Lieuts, to be Lieutenants :—G Junior and H W H Boyle (July 1, 1894).

Feb 19, 1896.—In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb 22, 1870, Comdr C R Wood has been placed on Retired List, with permission to assume the rank of Captain (Feb 16).

The undermentioned Clerks have been promoted to the rank of Assistant-Paymaster in Her Majesty's Fleet :—H S Measham (Jan 24) ; and C H Griffith (Feb 15).

Royal Naval Reserve.—Sub Lieut R A Shaw has been placed on Retired List of his rank (F W 17)

Feb 20, 1896.—Staff Engineer R G Willby has been advanced to the rank of Fleet Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet. Chief Engineer J Armstrong has been advanced to the rank of Staff Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet.

Feb 21.—Sub Lieut H P E T Williams has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in Her Majesty's Fleet. Acting Sub Lieut H G E Lane has been confirmed as Sub Lieutenant in Her Majesty's Fleet. Assistant Engineer E Barron has been promoted to the rank of Acting Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet. The following Assistant Engineers have been promoted to the rank of Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet : E D Mallinson, A E Atkins (27th Feburuary) via coast ports, with a general cargo and 33 deck passengers.

Feb 22.—Midshipmen G L Hacket of the R N Reserve, to be Sub Lieutenant on the Supplementary List of Her Majesty's Fleet.

Feb 24.—Capt A K Bickford, C M G has been appointed Naval Aide-de-Camp to Her Majesty in the place of Capt. W H C St. Clair promoted to flag rank.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—March 13.

Birdwood, Major, Bo, 3rd Bo L I, on leave, from Matheran.

March 14.

Cooke, Brig-Genl, Bo Dist Staff, on leave, from Karachee.
Monteith, Major, 7th Ho Lancers, on duty, from Karachee.
Baker, Capt, Bo, 2nd Bo Grenadiers, on leave, from Poona.
Herbert, Major, Staff of H E the C-in-C, from leave, from England.
Roche, Capt, Bengal, 6th Bo L I, from furlough, from England.
Brookman, Surgn-Capt, Bengal, I M S, from medical certificate, from England.
Bird, Major, Bengal, M A Dept, from leave, from England.
Lang, Capt, Punjab, 1st G Rifles, from leave, from England.
Fryer, Capt, Punjab, 14th Sikhs, from leave, from England.
LeMottee, Lt Punjab, R A, from leave, from England.
Harrington, Lt, M R A, on transfer, from Quetta.
Arnold, Lt, Ms, 1st Lancers, from leave, from Bellary.

DEPARTURES.—March 14.

Liddell, Lt, Punjab, 4th D Guards, on probation, to Aldershot.
Hamilton, Lt, Punjab, 24th Goorkhas, on leave, to Africa.
Nugent, Capt, Punjab, K R Rifles, on leave to England.
Moore, Capt, Punjab, R E on leave, to England.
Elgee, Lt, Punjab, 1st Bedfordshire, on leave, to England.
Campbell, Lt, Punjab, 3rd P C, on medical certificate, to England.
Whitehead, Capt, Punjab, The Queens, on medical certificate, to England.
Burne, Capt, Punjab Dist, Re-Officer, on leave, to England.
Everett, Capt, Punjab, Som L I, on leave, to England.
Lang, Lt, Punjab, Kings Own, on leave, to England.
Fryer, Capt, Punjab, 14th Sikhs, to rejoin, to Ferozepore.
LeMottee, Lt, Punjab, R A, to rejoin, to Campbellpore.
Rickman, 2nd Lt, Punjab, Rifle Brigade, on leave, to England.
Dawson, Capt, Bengal, Bhopal Battalion, on furlough, to England.
Woodyall, Capt, Bengal, D A A G on leave, to England.
White, Surgn-Capt, Bengal, 4th Cavalry, on furlough, to England.
Leveson-Gower, Lt, Bengal, 2nd Derby Regt, on leave, to England.
Sutton, Surgn-Capt, Bo, A M S, on duty, to Aden.
Redlick, Major, Bo, R Fus, on leave, to England.
Johnson, Bart, Major, Bo Staff, on leave, to England.
Lang, Lt-Bo, 14th, B I, on leave, to Deesa.
Birdwood, Major, 3rd Bo L I, on leave, to Matheran.
Cooke, Brig-Genl, Bo, Dist Staff, on leave, to England.
Baker, Capt, Bo, 2nd Grenadiers, on leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 16th March, 1896.

The following drills will take place this week :—

Fort Head-quarters.

Tuesday and Thursday—10-inch R. M. L. Gun drill at 8-30 p.m.

Neshit Road Head-quarters.

Tuesday and Thursday—12-inch R. M. L. Gun drill at 8-30 p.m.

There will be class firing at Cooria on Tuesday and Friday. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a.m., and Byculla 12 minutes later.

On Saturday next the 21st instant the Corps will parade on the Oval in front of the Club premises at 4 p.m. sharp and proceed to Colaba North Fort to complete the annual Gun Target practice (10-inch R. M. L.)

Dress :—Drill order without arms putties to be worn.

The order in which the Sub-division Teams are to shoot for Mr. Carter's Cup will be drawn at the Club at 7 p.m. to-night, arrangements will be made for four teams to fire on the 22nd and four on the 29th of March.

Sergeants of Sub-division in possession of conveyance ticket books, are requested to forward them to Sergeant Major Emer, Victoria Terminus, at once.

Members are reminded that Camp Tickets refunds will not be made after the 14th instant.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R. A.
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 16th March, 1896.

1. The Drill, &c. for the week will be as follows :—

COMPANY DRILLS.

(1) Company Drill.—On Tuesday the 17th instant, at 7 a.m. and on Thursday the 19th instant at 5-30 p.m. on the ground in rear of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital opposite Head-quarters. Dress :—Any. Members of all Adult Companies are invited to attend.

(2) D Company.—At 5 p.m. on Tuesday 17th and Friday 20th instant behind the Government Telegraph Quarters, Waudby Road.

(3) F Company.—At 8 p.m. to-day (Monday) 16th in front of Municipal Buildings.

(4) Byculla School.—At 4-15 p.m. to-day (Monday) 16th and Thursday 19th instant.

(5) Cathedral High School.—At 3-45 p.m. on Tuesday 17th and Thursday 19th instant.

(6) Byculla Scottish School.—At 4 p.m. on Friday 20th instant.

(7) St. Mary's College.—At 4-15 p.m. on Tuesday 17th and 7-15 a.m. on Thursday 19th instant.

(8) St. Peter's School.—At 4 p.m. to-day (Monday) 16th, Wednesday 18th and Thursday 19th instant.

BATTALION PARADE.

(9) Gymkhana parade ground.—At 5 p.m. on Saturday the 21st instant.—Commanding Officers parade.

2. F Company prize firing will take place at Cooria on Tuesday the 17th instant at 6-45 a.m.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. The Squadron will parade at Church Gate Station, on Wednesday next the 18th instant at 6-45 a.m.

Dress.—Drill order.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

DAILY IMPORTS.—March 14.

From Glasgow.

Australia s—2 cases whisky, Eduljee Beronjee ; 30 cases whisky, P S Pochajee.
Clan Munro s—1 hogshead whisky, S B Fraser and Sons.

From Liverpool.

Australia s—2 qr-casks portwine, T N Currance and Co.
Wrestey Hall s—4 hogsheads portwine, Scrabjee Cursajee.
Mathieu Hall s—14 cases tobacco, C Jumabhoy and Co ; 125 boxes candles, A Sakalchand ; 100 cases candles, A Shaik Adum.

From London.

Ganges s—23 cases medicine, V Bhicka and Co ; 11 cases cheese, Treacher and Co ; 2 cases ointment, etc., P S Pochajee ; 4 cases medicine, 5 cases shoes, 1 case bacon, Philipps and Co ; 11 cases confectionery, M Kikabhoy, 43 cases port and sherry wine, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasji ; 193 bales writing and printing paper, N Ommedia ; 24 cases biscuits, Bradwoodh Limited.
Shahbadi s—7 cases medicine, G Dalgetty and Co.

From Hamburg.

Ganges s—6 cases medicine, Ramsdas Natheo and Co.
Stolzenfels s—1 hogshead rum, S B Fraser and Sons.
Rheinfels s—3 cases medicine, Hoarjee Mooljee and Co.
Bayia s—1 hogshead brandy, S B Fraser and Sons.
Bhopal s—2 hogsheads methylated spirit, Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee and Co.

From Bordeaux.

Ganges s—4 cases claret, Ephsen and Co.

From Marseilles.

Chelydra s—20 kegs champagne, Mooljeebhoy Meljee.

From Genoa.

Impératrix s—4 cases champagne, Sir Mowjee Nowrojee.

From Cuxhaven.

Ganges s—25 hogsheads brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee.
Madeley s—50 cases brandy, A B Lukmidas and Co.
Ocean s—2 cases brandy, Soolas and Hernandes.

From Bordeaux.

Ganges s—20 cases claret, Ephsen and Co.

From Rotterdam.

Sudjer s—18 cases Hasebeads, A H S Moomjee.

From New York.

Australia s—19 cases medicine &c., V Bhicka and Co

DAILY EXPORTS.—March 14.

For Glasgow.

Australia s—1015 cwts myrabollams, Arjoon Khimjee

For Liverpool.

Methley Hall s—1008 cwts linseed, oil cake, The New Mofussil Company.
Australia s—1,200 lbs rosa oil, and 175 lbs sandalwood, Goolam Hussein Mooljee.

For London.

Ettrickdale s—20 bales hemp, N Futtehally and Co ; 35 bales hemp, Purshotam Bhimjee ; 20 cwts coir yarn, M Mooljí ; 3,000 cwts bonemeal, R Kaderbhoy.
Ganges s—8 cwts ivory, Ebram Passaya and Co.
Matin s—309 bales hemp, N Fatchally and Co ; 1005 cwts myrabollams, The South Indian Export Co ; 519 cwts myrabollams, Sewjee Ramjee ; 40 cwts peacock feathers, and 70 cwts fishmaws, R Dhunjeebhoy and Co ; 98 cwts dry ginger, S Cassum ; 95 cwts gum, M Moosaji ; 35 cwts gum, Jaitha Malsee.

For Antwerp.

Albion s—2001 cwts gingelly seed, Owen and Ockell.

For Hamburg.

Clydesdale s—705 bales cotton, Prior de Soone and Co.

For Dunkirk.

Imaum s—1,005 cwts myrabollams, Jaitha Veeram.

For Hongkong.

Pekin s—25 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.
Maria Valerie s—250 cwts onions, Allana Moosa ; 200 bales twist, R S Wemsalla and Co.
Osborne s—1,000 cwts onions, A Jamasjee and Co ; 25 bales twist, Tata and Co ; 15 cases sharkfins, Nanjeebhoy Mianee.

For Shanghai.

Pekin s—195 bales twis, E D Sassoon and Co ; 50 bales twist David Sassoon and Co.
Maria Valerie s—185 bales twist, C Macdonald and Co ; 100 bales twist, Alliance Cotton, Manufacturing Co.
Osborne s—193 bales twist, Tata and Co.

For Kobe.

Osborne s—50 bales twist, and 5 bales cotton, Tata and Co ; 150 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B I S N Co's s s Landaura, 2,156 tons, Captain W Britten, sailed on Saturday last for Galle, in ballast.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's s s Alphie, 998 tons, Captain F Etienne, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo.

The Asiatic S N Co's s s Nawab, 2,041 tons, Captain J E Sandilands, sailed on Saturday last for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and 14 deck passengers.

The B I N Co's s s Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain J C Tice, sailed on Saturday last for Karachi, with a general cargo, (Mr W S Green and Mr J Hunter as cabin and 65 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's s s Virawa, 2,158 tons, Commander P H Start, arrived in harbour on Saturday evening from Calcutta, (27th Ferbruary) via coast ports, with a general cargo and 33 deck passengers.

The Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Naseri, 911 tons, Captain F J Raffin, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Jedda (29th February), in ballast. Mr Cassum bin Zenalabriza and brother, and Mr C Colonell as cabin and 46 deck passengers.

The s s Lady Gordon, 316 tons, Captain Alfred Whitly, arrived in harbour on the 13th instant from Colombo, in ballast and Mrs J C Bell, Miss M Hall, Mr F French, as cabin and seven deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Mr Jamsetjee Jehangir.

The German East Africa Line s s Safari, 891 tons, Captain A Gauhe, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar, &c. with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Col G H Leathem, Rev L S F do Rosario e Souza, Miss C Bonilier, Lieut R Hamilton, Mr Premchand Moolchand and 140 deck.

The B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E C Russell, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Karachi (12th March), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—General and Mrs Cooke, Mr Maude, Mr Luckstedt, Lieut Alexander, Mr Lund, Mr Hudson, Lieut H Crump, Mr and Mrs Rastamjee, Major Monteith, Mr Graham, Miss Mitchell, Mr and Mrs Prevost Mr W Malleson, Mr Krishnarao, Mr Darabsha, Mr Toolsidas, Mr H Salleb, and 172 deck.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The P and O Co's s s Ravenna, Commander E Street, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai (22nd February) via Colombo, with Her Majesty's China and Australia mails a general cargo and the following passengers :—From Shanghai,—Mr Alfred Griffiths. From Kobe.—Mr R Johnson. For Singapore.—Mr J Elmore, and Mr E D Patail. From Yokohama.—Mr G H Steele. From Sydney.—Mr and Mrs Harrower, Mr W D Woollans, Mr and Mrs Lane and infant. From Melbourne—Mr P Dinsha Khan and Mr Wadia. From Calcutta.—Mr H A Pattman. From Colombo—Mr and Mrs Stanfield, Mr and Mrs Descieurs, Mr M F Khan, two ladies and child, Mr and Mrs Llewellen, Mr E H Elches, Mr Dallal, Mrs Dallal and six children, Mr A G Hart, Mr Pattmans. From different ports—82 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—March 14.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Ganges	2111	Creery	Venice	14-3	P & O Co
B	City of Khios	2289	Kinlock	Kurrachee	19-3	F Forbes
C	Madura	1273	Stebbing	Zanzibar	18-3	M M and Co
D	Australia	2421	Tait	Liverpool	17-3	W & A Graham
F	Matin	2433	Archer		1-4	W & A Graham
G	Shastri	94	Ebrahim	Goa	15-3	Shepherd & Co
K	Ettrickdale	2468	Stewart	London		T Morrison & Co
L	Assyria	970		Not fixed		M Mackenzie

HARBOUR WALL.

Kaveri	553	Fakeera	Bhownuggur	14-3 Shepherd & Co
Satrunjee	547	Ahmed	Kurrachee	14-3 Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Kt of St John	2294	Billet	N F		K Nixon & Co
2	Clydesdale	2296	Sharp	Hamburg	24-3	W & A Graham
5	Pekin	2133	Jephson	China	18-3	P & O Co
8	Maria Valerie	2314	Felner	Kobe	31-3	A Lloyds
10	Thorndale	1971	Dickman	N F		W & A Graham
12	Methley Hall	2235	Macquire	Liverpool		E Bates
14	Osborne	2032	Kettee	China and Japan		Tata
15	Albion	2273	Dixon	Glasgow	23-3	Graham & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Pachumba	544	Thomas	Karachi	14-3 M M & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Brahmani	1014		Shepherd & Co
Premier	162		Do.

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·5s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·90 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
13	Lady Gordon (s)	Whitly	Colombo, March 7.
	Naseri (s)	Raffin	Jedda, Feb 29.
	Dumra (s)	Russell	Karachi, March 12.
	Peninsular (s)	Briscoe	London. Feb 21.
	R. I. M. S. Clive	Finny	Karachi, March 11.
14	Virawa (s)	Start	Calcutta, Feb 27.
15	Ravenna (s)	Street	Shanghai, Feb 22.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
14	Roma (s)	Warrington	Calcutta, &c.
	Pachumba (s)	Rickford	Karachi, &c.
	Chyebassa (s)	Parkman	Calcutta, &c.
	Dwarka (s)	Tice	Karachi.
	Ganges (s)	Creery	Venice, &c.
	Leudaura (s)	Britten	Galle,
	Nawab (s)	Sandilands	Calcutta, &c.
15	Alphie (s)	Etienne	Persian Gulf.
	Safari (s)	Gauhe	Zanzibar, &c.

The following vess

TO-NIGHT.

MEDICAL ELECTRIC STAGE,
NEXT TO MUNICIPAL OFFICES,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA TERMINUS,
Until Further Notice,
AND EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAYS.

DR.
MALONEY,
PHYSICIAN-
SURGEON.

Doors open 8 30 P.M.,
COMMENCING
9 O'Clock.
CARRIAGES 11 P.M.

ADMISSION FREE—NO COLLECTION.

Specialist Medical, Surgical and Electrical Treatment by a New and Unique Method for the Diseases of Men, Women and Children.

Ocular Demonstrations of this Scientific and Successful Method will be given by

TREATING THE HALT, LAME, PARALYZED, DEAF, and SIGHT, etc.
In full view of the Audience.

FREE PATIENTS for Public Treatment must be at the above named STAGE by 6-30 p.m. bringing letters from Magistrates, Clergymen or well-known citizens guaranteeing their cases to be deserving of free treatment.

DR. MALONEY'S MANAGER will give an interesting and amusing laughter-provoking Electrical Entertainment.

On presentation of Visiting Cards, Ladies and Gentlemen will be conducted to seats by the Ushers in attendance

The best seats are reserved for Ladies, Government Officials, Public men and the Press.

The General Public is courteously invited.

Specialist: Medical Electricity:

The New Method of the Healing Touch for Men, Women and Children.

Dr. Maloney undertakes a SPEEDY RADICAL CURE for cases of Stuttering, Deafness, Sight, Throat, Voice, Locomotor Ataxy, Cramp, Varicose Veins, Writer's Cramp, Dyspepsia, the Weak Nervous and Debilitated Complaints, and all who suffer from Brain and Spinal Affections, Fits, Paralysis, Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Sleeplessness, Bronchitis, Asthma, Liver and Heat Derangement, Indigestion, Poor Blood, Eruptions on the Face, Fever, Diabetes, Hydrocele, Piles, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Tumours, all Chronic Diseases of Man and Woman, no matter what causes arising from, and all nervous complaints, etc.

In special cases, when an operation is absolutely required, Dr. Maloney performs such operations by Electricity without pain and without chloroform.

First Preliminary Consultation Free.

No notice will be taken of letters unless Postage Stamps are enclosed for reply.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS GUARANTEED THE STRICTEST SECRECY.

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POCKET-BINOCULAR.

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Thousands sold annually. The best value ever offered. The Lynx Pocket Binocular is not a toy but an achromatic glass of sharp definition and good power, measuring only 4 3/16 inches by 2¾ inches.

PERRINS' widely known Binocular *Field & Race Glasses* are all thoroughly achromatic, and for finish, power, and sharpness of definition excel those of all other makers at the same prices. A quantity of cheap showy rubbish is sent out to India, and doubtless finds a market, but a really good achromatic glass is an altogether different thing.

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OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, AND MADRAS.
Catalogues of Binoculars, Telescopes and Microscopes free on application.

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FOR THE
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ALBUM containing 150 DESIGNS, with Notice and Conditions for Export, on Application.

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BIRMINGHAM
ENGLAND
WROUGHT IRON
HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST
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BEST IN THE MARKET.
Indentors can obtain them through all respectable British Merchants.

MINCK'S PERFECT TIME-KEEPERS

STERLING SILVER LEVER WACTHES,
Reliability, Strength, Elegance.
ENGINE-TURNED OR ENGRAVED.

"Soldier" Hunter, Key winding	Rs. 28.
"Army" Hunter, ditto.	„ 38.
Superior Hunter, ditto.	„ 65.
Ditto Keyless action	„ 85.
Gold Lever Watch ditto.	„ 125.
Ditto. extra stout Gold Case ditto.	„ 175.

ALL GUARANTEED FIVE YEARS.

"Soldier" Half Hunter, Key winding	Rs. 29.
"Army" Half Hunter, ditto.	„ 39.
Superior Half Hunter, ditto.	„ 70.
Ditto Keyless action	„ 90.
Gold Lever Watch ditto.	„ 125.
Ditto. extra stout Gold Case ditto.	„ 175

Unrivalled Timekeepers, Full Jewelled in 15 holes, Sterling Silver Cases, powerful Lever Movement. Brequet hair spring, chronometer balance.

THESE WATCHES ARE
OUR OWN SPECIALITY.
Their invention being the outcome of many years of careful labor directed to the production of really first-rate time-keeper of solid quality and handsome appearance to withstand all climatic influences and endure hard use, SUITABLE ALIKE FOR THE MILITARY, MEDICAL, MECHANIC, MERCHANT AND MISSIONARY, offered at such a reasonable price as to be within the reach of all.

THOUSANDS HAVE ALREADY BEEN SOLD.
THEIR EXCELLENCE IS CERTIFIED BY HUNDREDS OF VOLUNTARY TESTIMONIALS.

COMPLAINTS ARE ABSOLUTELY UNKNOWN.
Sterling Silver Hall-marked Albert Chains from...Rs. 10 to Rs. 20.
18 Carat Gold Do. Do. Do. ... Rs. 80 to Rs. 160.
Illustrated price Catalogue of Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, &c., &c., Free on application.

MAX MINCK & CO.,
LAHORE AND SIMLA.

AGED HUNTLY BLEND MILD SCOTCH WHISKY PURE GOOD.

IN BLACK DUMP BOTTLES.

AGED HUNTLY BLEND MILD SCOTCH WHISKY PURE GOOD.

CLUB BLEND OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,
IN WHITE SQUARE BOTTLES.

These Whiskies can be recommended as being exceedingly mild and perfectly pure.

OBTAINABLE AT ALL WINE MERCHANTS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

SOLE IMPORTERS:
TURNER, MORRISON & CO.,
CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.

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For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY.

MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK

The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.

Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.

Largest Sale in the World.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

MAGNESIA
SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Collects the FUR' In KETTLES, KITCHEN BOILERS, AND PIPES.

Placed in a Kettle, it is most interesting and instructive to watch the development of the Oct-pus week by week until at the end of, say twelve months, it resembles a block of coral, and becomes an unimpeachable witness of its usefulness

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Messrs. Neville, Reid and Co., Brewers to the Queen, Windsor, write: "The Octopus" supplied have in every case, been of great benefit, and given much satisfaction."

Prevents Boiler Leakage.

EACH.
Kettle Size ... 2/6
Small Boiler Size ... 5/-
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MADE IN SPECIAL SIZES FOR FACTORY BOILERS.
Carriage Paid from London on all Orders of One Dozen at retail prices.
Purifies and Softens the Water. Sold all over the World.
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IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER *of every Bottle of the*

ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London; and Export Oilmen generally.
RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

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Gold Medals, Paris, 1878: 1889.

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Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

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RELIABLE MAKES.

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LADIES' 4-BUTTON COLORED KID	3 12
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WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
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KANANGA EXTRACT
A DELICIOUS EXOTIC PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF
At once original, graceful and persistently fragrant.

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GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME

Prescribed in France for the last 30 years for the cure of BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION of the LUNGS, OBSTINATE COUGHS, COLDS and CATARRH.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP arrests the COUGH, Spitting of Blood and NIGHTSWEATS and the APPETITE improves rapidly. — a fact soon demonstrated by an increase in weight and healthy appearance.

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Beware of Imitations.

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For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
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For Rheumatism in Horses.
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For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
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THE NEW DRUG FOR
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All Kinds of ELASTIC GOODS
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All goods are manufactured on the premises, & if genuine, should bear our stamp.

Prices:—
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Consultations, prescriptive Circular, Price List, &c., free.
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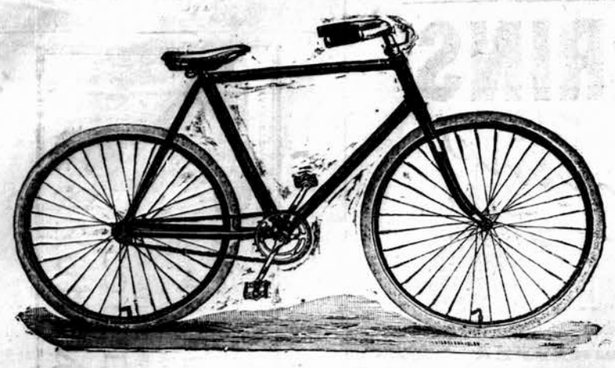

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For Strength, Lightness and Easy running.

Light Roadster.....27 lbs.
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Notice the Chain Wheel.

A Single Machine at full wholesale Discount.

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THE RENOWNED HIGH-CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Rs. 7/- per 100. Rs. 5-8 per 100. Rs. 4-4 per 100. Rs. 3-8 per 100. Rs. 3-4 per 100. Rs. 2-12 per 100.

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CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.

BY SPECIAL WARRANT PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN AND EMPRESS OF INDIA.

CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES.

Agents for LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.

Benger's Food

FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED

Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

"Retained when all other Foods are rejected. It is invaluable."
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"My last little boy was fed entirely upon it from birth, and a healthier child it would be difficult to find. My wife sounds the praise of 'Benger's Food' everywhere."

"If every mother knew of its value, no other would be used."

Sold by Treacher & Co., Ltd., Kemp & Co., Ltd., and Phillips & Co., Ltd., Bombay; Treacher & Co., Ltd., Byculla; Treacher & Co., Ltd., and Phillips & Co., Ltd., Poona; Spencer & Co., Madras; Allen Bros. & Co., R. Scott Thomson & Co., Ltd., and Smith, Stanistreet & Co., Calcutta; Allen Bros. & Co., Hajee Abdool Majeed, Abdool Gunny, Ashanoolla and Mahomet Ameer, and A. Barakat & Co., Delhi; and by leading Chemists, &c., everywhere.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY.

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TRADE MARK

REJECT SUBSTITUTES

Sold Everywhere **ORIGINAL** in Bottles at 12 Annas and Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.

CHLORODYNE

CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

MARCKS & Co.,

LIMITED,

WATCH & CLOCK MAKERS,

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A few selections from a most unique and distinctive stock of Clocks.

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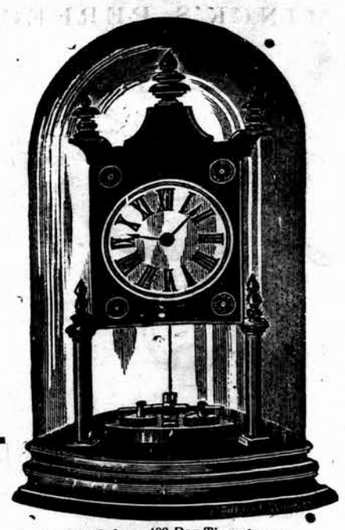

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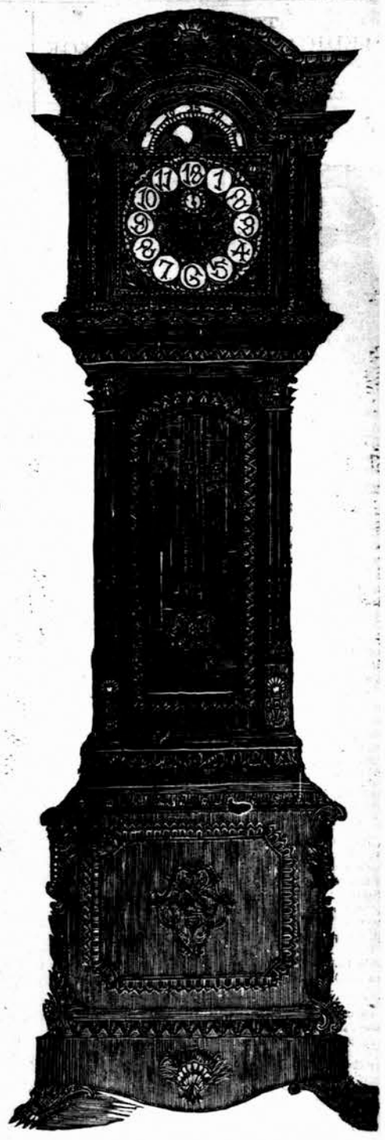

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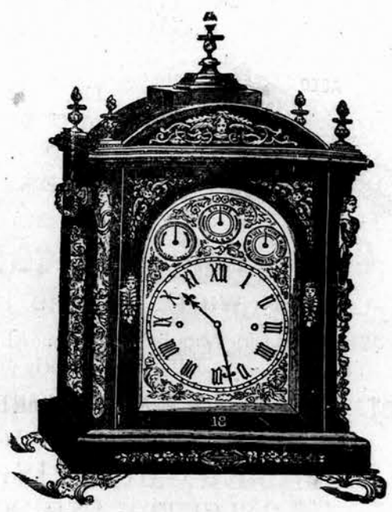

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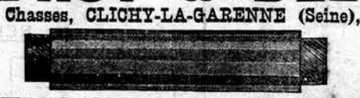

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